New York City.

OILET SOAP.

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ar" is the trade-mark tury is designated, and in of infants, children, mailed in its emoillents famed, the ingredients to require no aid from aterials. The most re-to of artificial perfume the peculiar consecte-

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AUG. 28. CLAPP, Auctioneer

D & MUNZER, Thing at 10 o'clock sharp. MUNZER, Auctioneers.

LEANING.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE DIVIDEND that the bank can pay to the depositors depends entirely upon how much can be realized out of

strict honesty and tidelity or only imprudent not strongly and wisely—can only be four

and statement for the beliefs of the decisions as Mr. Spencer kept its affairs so closely within his personal knowledge that few if any outside of the closest inner circle of the bank know really anything about the details of its business.

JUDGE BECKWITH.

bank, with some ideas of the real value of the

resides at 73 Rush street. At the hour mer

"Is Judge Beckwith at home?" queried the

"He is, sir; but he's retired in."

tion took place above the landing:

as wants to see you.

Judge Beckwith—Who is he?

"But I must see him. Please hand I

up-stairs, having first invited the reporter in and lighted the gas. The following conversa-

Servant-Judge, there's a man down-stair

The girl repeated the name on the card. "I believe he's a TRIBUNE reporther."

That settled it. The Judge walked out immediately, and down the landing he came, clad in his robe de nuit. He sat himself on the lower step, and the reporter leaned himself against the hat-rack.

"I am sorry to disturb you at this un ble hour," said the reporter, " but I understood that you had prepared a condensed statement

for the press."

"I have prepared no statement, but I told Dr. Smith that I would prepare one, and shall probably do so to-morrow (to-day). I have looked over the books with Col. Taylor. The liabilities are about \$3,000,000, and the assets represent about theleame amount on their face; out as to their real value we have not yet made an estimate."

"Then you consider the failure a bad one?"

"I am afraid of it, for the effect it will have. Nearly all the money in New England is in say.

Nearly all the money in New England is in sav-ings banks, and I am afraid the effect will go as far East as that. You see this is one of the old-

far East as that. You see this is one of the oldest savings institutions, and one of the largest in the country. When Col. Taylor came in I had him telegraph East to all the bank's correspondents, including the Chemical Bank of New York, informing them of the assignment, so that the money there would not be attached. The bank, I find, has about \$10,000 in London, placed there in order to pay foreign drafts, which is a business savings banks generally seek, since the drafts stay

ings banks generally seek, since the drafts stay out a great while. I don't believe the bank has

made any money the past two years, as there was no demand for loans." Judge Beckwith explained that the Assignee would at once begin to make out a statement and an estimate of the real value of the assets. He actually dreaded the result of the suspension, and the effect it would have on business generally

SPENCER.

Mr. Spencer, the ex-President of the bank, is

County, New York, left home at 17, worked as

surveyor on the Eric Canal, and afterwards on

the New York Central, and finally, in 1855, came

West and settled at Elkhorn, Wis,, where he

organized the Eikhorn Bank. In 1857 he was obliged to suspend business,—a suspension which was followed by some legal complications

A STATEMENT IS TO COME.

VOLUME XXXII.

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PROPOSALS. CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

arounds, and count of Thursday, Sept. 20. A.

arounds, and counted the Penitentiary, Penitential
and counted though for a term of not mot
than six years, from Oct. 1, 1877. The successful big
der shail pay all Penitentiary expenses, including sal
aries of efficers, guards, keepers, turnkeys, and other
help, the heating of the buildings, locarding and ciothing of convicts, and all necessary expenses, the State
paying to the contractor a specified amount (not to exceed 60 cents per day) per capita on each convict. The
time each bidder desires to lease the labor and the
least amount he is willing to accept as a remuneration
for paying expenses must be set fortifu in its old, and the
bidder who have been suited by the capita will be
warded the contract state per day per capita will use
of the Penitentiary grounds and buildings free, Bidtra will be required to file with their bid a certified
leck for the sum of \$5,000 as security for the filing
an acceptable bond in the sum of \$100,000, collecttunder the laws of Nebraska in case the contract is
traded him or them.

by contract entered into shall

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SMASHED.

The State Savings Institution Makes an Assignment to Abner Taylor.

Failure of the Negotiations to Secure It Some Money.

Causes Which Broke the Bank -Bad Assets and Injudicious Management.

The Liabilities and the Assets--Money Paid Out Since June.

Statement of a Definite Nature to Be Made in a Day or So.

Something Regarding David D. Spencer's History-His Indictment in Wisconsin.

What Messrs. John C. Haines and Sydney Myers Have to Say on the Subject.

They Are Both Confident, and Will Open Their Doors as Usual.

The Early History of the Institution---Spencer's Unwise Investments.

THE SUSPENSION.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. There was filed yesterday in the office of the Recorder a document assigning all the property of the State Savings Institution to Col. Abne Taylor in trust for its creditors, the depositors This thing came out unexpectedly to nearly all certainly to the depositors in the bank. Although drawn up Saturday, Col. Taylor knew othing of it until it was handed to him yester lay by Judge Beckwith. The causes which led ately to making the assignment may be oriefly stated: The failure of some St. Louis avings banks in the middle of July started a upon the State Savings Institution. which had always' been looked upo by the knowing ones as very weak. After it had continued for a day or two the offiers of the bank began the enforcement of the rules requiring the thirty or sixty days' notice. aying out, however, small sums when the cessities of the claimants appeared to warrant it, but sometimes, it is said, paving out large sums to special parties. This drain upon the institution has been going on ever since. Last week the situation became grave. The time was drawing near at which Mr. Spencer would be called on to pay up to the depositors who had given their notices two months previous. The way in which the bank had been drained of

its resources by this steady, quiet run, is best THE FOLLOWING COMPARISON Here is the statement of the condition of the bank made on the 30th of June:

mane on the odt of other issources.

Mortgage loans on real estate...
Loans on collaterals...
United States bonds...
South Park bonds...
County and school bonds...
Cash and exchange...
Banking-house and other real (including safe-deposit vaults).
Safes, furniture, and fixtures...

\$4,415,327 And here is the statement of aturday night:

Dr.
To savings deposits....
Certificates of deposit...
Bills payable.... Total \$1,330,184 . 1,167,850 . 105,031 . 121,625 Total\$2,724,690 263,649

By a comparison of these figures it will be seen that during July and August the liabilities have been reduced \$1,437,000, and that the reources have shrunk \$1,690,000. It is alleged about \$900,000 have been paid out. All the available assets of the bank on band July 1, its bonds-United States, park, and county-and its cash, have been swept away, and it was left with nothing but its mortgage loans its collaterals, and its building. During the ose of last week there were

MULTIFARIOUS CONFERENCES OF BANKERS with Mr. Spencer in order to see what could be done for him. He stated that if he could raise 600,000 he would be able to tide over the emergency, and that he had collaterals and mortgage nrities which were worth that amount. These onferences were continued unabated until Satcause Mr. Spencer at no time open-ed his books or showed his collaterals for the inspection of the Chicago bankers who would have been glad to help him out had who would have been glad to help him out had they seen the way clear to doing so with safety to themselves. Saturday afternoon it came to the knowledge of The Tribune that these negotiations had been going on, and it was believed that they were fruitless. The reporter accordingly saw Mr. Spencer, and asked him about the situation. Mr. Spencer stated that Mr. John C. Haines had negotiated a loan of \$50,000 with the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, and that that money would be in his bank Monday morning for the payment Company, and that that money would be in his bank Monday morning for the payment of such depositors as might turn up, and that he himself was going to New York the next afternoon, carrying with him securities on which he intended to raise about \$300,000. These amounts, and the additional sums he expected to get from other Chicago banks, would carry him through swimmingly. He intended, he said, to stand by the institution to the last, and

So THE THEUNE said nothing concerning Mr. Spencer's difficulties, and let him go on his way to New York. It appears, however, that at the very time he said this he had made this assignment to Col. Taylor, it having been drawn up Saturday, in realiness, probably, to be used in case his negotiations in New York were unsuccessful; or, more likely, he had no idea that they would be successful, and want to New York they would be successful, and went to New York simply for the purpose of getting out of the way, escaping interviews, and avoiding the sight of the misery and the wretchedness that his

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1877.

VALUE OF THE ASSETS of this institution, it is too soon to speak with confidence. The presumption is, however, that the bulk of them either possess but little value or cannot be resilzed upon for an indefinite time. Among the collateral loans figure, it is believed, \$600,000 in the stock or bonds of the Chicago & Calumet Canal & Dock Company, which are worthless. These are a part of the legacy, presumably, of the Bowens. It is also believed that the bank was loaded down with obligations or notes of the parties who built the believed that the bank was loaded down with obligations or notes of the parties who built the Chicago & Pacific Railroad—George S. Bowen, Thomas Dobbins, etc. Since these mortgage loans were not shown to any extent for the inspection of the bankers, it is difficult to say what they are worth. One gentleman had \$150,000 handed over for his inspection which were very good, but these were probably culled from the lot, and are not a fair sample of the \$1.330.000 invested in mortrages.

the \$1,330,000 invested in mortgages. COL. TAYLOR WILL BEGIN, bowever, this morning with a large force of clerks, rush through the books, and make a guess—probably a pretty good one—at the value of the securities, and will then be in a condition

have to hope for.

It will be cheering news to those who made deposits either Saturday, Monday, or Tuesday, to know that their moneys were not mixed with the common fund, but were turned over to Judge Grant for the depositors. It was then so clearly understood that the bank was going up that this course was adopted. In a day or so these depositors can get their money.

THIS FAILURE

THIS FAILURE
is the realization of suspicions that have been current for several years,-at least ever since David D. Spencer got control of the bank. While the general public have heard scarcely anything of this, there has been a continual whispering of suspicions in banking circles, and there is scarcely a banker in the city who has not at some time during the past the city. not at some time during the past three or four years—whenever the State Savings Institution was mentioned—wagged his head and rolled his eyes in a knowing manner, to indicate that he knew—or suspected—a great deal more than he chose to tell. Spencer's reputation at his former place of residence had followed him here, and at the time he got control of the Cook County National Bank enough to say that he ought to be anywhere else. But as he secured a more and more im-portant position in banking affairs, and seemed to be prosperous, these rumors for a time died away, until he was again brought prominently into notice by his dealings with B. F. Allen, and his transfer of the Cook County National Bank to that individual of character so like his own. Since that notorious transaction the suspicions of Spencer have gradually increased, and the State Savings Institutionhas steadily lost character, as will be seen by the decrease of its deposite: In December, 1872, they were, \$4,629,-867; in December, 1874, they were \$3,803,130; June, 1875, they were \$3,805,033, and in April, 1877, \$3,806,000, though the latter amount is presumed to have been somewhat exaggrerated for the purpose of keeping up appearances.

ONE OF THE FIRST ENTANGLEMENTS

ONE OF THE FIRST ENTANGLEMENTS of the bank was its complications with J. C. Dobbins, one of its stockholders, in the large dvances made to him on the bonds of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad. The bank advanced a large part of the money to build that portion of the road finished up to the time of Dobbins' failure, and in the settlement with him the bank was obliged to take Dobbins stock in the bank at 260. But the former large surplus which had made the stock at one time sell for this high figure had been divided up, and there was a lead loss of over \$100,000 on that part of the settlement alone. Spencer had now got control of the bank, and many other stockholders, secing how things were going, gradually forced stock was really worth. The bank has, therefore, for the last year or two, been carrying a large majority of its own stock, most of it being held by Spencer and one or two others. The net re-sult of these forced purel uses of stock at high

figures has been, that, instead of having a sur-plus as reported, a large part of the capital was ANOTHER LOSS of the bank has been in its building and lot. The ground on which the bank building stands cost \$90,000, and the building and safety deposit dicious investment; the building was erected times when it cost twice as much as it would now, and the building of the safety deposit vaults was a foolish, unnecessary expenditure of money. The revenue from safety-deposit vaults does not pay any bank in this city for the expense; that branch of the banking business is overdone. The loss on the building of the State Savings Institution would probably be at least \$125,000

if the property had to be sold. But even the losses above mentioned need not have swamped the bank if its deposits had been honestly and judiciously invested. Spencer, it is believed, has managed to load it up with a large amount of suburban land and other securities which are either unavailable or of b little value. One tract of land is about twenty acres at the junction of Seventy-first street and Stoney Island avenue, which, though likely to vives, is not available now. Besides this, the bank is believed to hold Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company stock and bonds to the amount of \$600,000.

It is hard to estimate the amount of

MISERY AND WRETCHEDNESS
which this failure will cause. Of the two mill-

ion and odd dollars locked up in this bank, a large proportion would have been used by workingmen, clerks, etc., to carry them through the winter. As it is, they are left destitute, helpless, with only a faint hope of a possible dividend in the dim future.

The news-room of THE TRIBUNE is represented to the amount of about \$5,000. In the case of some of these depositors the earnings of a lifetime have been swept away. In some in-stances the money was about to be used to start in business. One man had made arrange-ments for the purchase of a newspaper out in

it when this trouble came on.

Among the many who dropped into The
TRIBURE office last evening to ask as to the
truth of the report that the State Savings had
suspended, was a backman, who said that he
had on deposit there \$9,040, which was all he
was worth. After having been assured of the
truth of the rumor, he expressed his opinion of
the officers of the institution in terms not used

the officers of the institution in terms not used in polite language.

The Superintendent of Police has ordered a detail of twenty men to be sent to the bank this morning. Unquestionably there will be an immense rush of depositors there, and as the doors of the building will be closed to everybody and none will be able to get in, there will be a crush and an obstruction on the sidewalk. It is to keep the roadway clear and prevent any possible, though very unlikely, attempt at

rioting that this large squad has been ordered

WHY IT FAILED. THE BREAKING OF THE ST. LOUIS BANKS

month or five weeks ago created a scare

sponse \$300,000 or \$400,000 of its cash means the alarm increased in violence, and there was a sixty days' notice. Money, however, was still paid out,-a portion of the accounts of all who paid out,—a portion of the accounts of all who asked for funds, or showed that they really needed money. And there had been a constant drain on the bank since the 1st of July. The return flow was very small. This check to confidence arrested deposits—dried up the sources of income. Then July 1, the balf-yearly interest on the entire balance had to be paid, which amounted to about 3 per cent on perhans at 100 0000. ent on perhaps \$4,000,000. In short, from the date given up to last Saturday, it was reported by Mr. Spencer to bankers in the city who asked for a statement of the condition of the institucounter over \$800,000 more than had been taken in, and that this outflow had taken the great shoulk of his cash means. In order to raise this \$800,000 as fast as it was called for by the depositors, he sold the greater portion of his United States bonds, and also disposed of several other classes of securities that could be readily turned, without sacrifice, into cash. He also sold a number of the notes of his best cur-

of the bank, according to Mr. Spencer, were in the neighbood of \$3,000,000.

WHAT HE WANTED THE CHICAGO BANKS TO DO Was to loan him \$300,000 on such securities as he could afford to let them have, saying that, with the credit he would receive from such loan, be expected to get between \$300,000 and \$500,000 more in New York. And he thought with these \$600,000 or \$500,000 in money he could restore the credit of the State in public confidence, stop the run, bring back its deposits, and pass the dead centre. But the bankers who had looked into the matter were afraid that Mr. Spencer could not do this—that confidence in the bank had been so impaired and undermined by what had leaked out, and what was stated in reports and rumors flying about, that even if he got the \$600,000 or \$900,000 had gone since July 1, and that he would not have, when it was exhausted, any first-class paper in sufficient quantity upon which to negotiate new loans. It seemed to be the opinion of some that, with the assistance he was trying to obtain, the State would succumb about the 1st of January any way; and they thought it would be better to let the bank pass into the hands of a Receiver, that this course should be adopted now rather than in the dead of winter, since the injury and disappointment to depositors would be greater then than now, and that it would be more difficult to aturday night that the State only had \$200,000

saturday night that the State only had \$200,000 or less on hand; that the liabilities then outstanding were in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, they naving been reduced since July 1 nearly \$1,000,000.

The bank had lost by depreciation in real estate, and in various securities in which the management had invested money, more than enough to sink the entire capital stock of \$500,000, so that the stockholders' interest has been extinguished by the hard times of the last four years, commencing with the panic of 1873. troubles of the institution, as it has been of many individuals. The State had loaned its money very largely on real estate, chiefly dur-ing the building period after the Fire; and it had to carry over a great deal of badly-crip-pled paper in consequence of that event. This paper represented money that had been loaned on houses and lots, and the buildings being destroyed, and little or no insurance being red, the lots were not worth the amount of original investment. The bank held mortgages on both, and also assignments of the insurance, but the latter yielded from 5 to 15 per cent,—20 at the outside, generally the former,—which was very poor repayment. Then the panic put down the value of the ground. So that for the last

two years A GREAT MANY OF THE MORTGAGES held by the bank have not been worth anythin held by the bank have not been worth anything like the sums they were supposed to secure. In hundreds of other cases, where the mortgages covered improvements, after the panic, the land and tenements were not worth the mortgage, and could not be sold for within 20 or 30 per cent of the amount due. And a great many men, finding themselves crippled, had ceased to pay the interest and the taxes, and the bank had to take the property: not generally before. had to take the property; not generally by fore-closure, but by mutual arrangement to save costs; and it has an enormous quantity of this kind of property on its hands, and has had to take care of the taxes and assessments. Attempts have been made to sell it for the best rates obtainable, but, as everybody knows, the sale of real estate, improved o ved, has been rather slow for the last year or two; and sales, when made, have been

THE POLICY OF THE STATE had been to loan a great deal of its money to mechanics and the salaried class, who were trybehind which was entrenched a very civil and
Apother gentleman with whom portion of its funds was invested in this way not generally known, but at least one-third of its means are locked up in mortgages on cit; who receive wages or salaries, and who in good times are considered the most desirable borrowers, since they do not borrow very large sums, and are pretty prompt in paying the interest and installments. But during the last four years they have become slow and slower, and many have failed entirely to keep their agreements, and in hundreds of cases the bank had been obliged to renew the mortgages. In some cases the arrearages of interest and arrearages of taxes have been added, and new mortgages made, covering the whole sum due. The management had done the best it could to carry along their customers.

until they could pay up.

THE BANK MADE A MISTARE in keeping up its high rate of interest on de-rosits. It has not been able to pay 6 per cent when the rate had fallen to 7 and 8 per cent on commercial paper and first-class securities, be-cause a bank cannot have all its funds on inter-est. It is obliged to keep a large amount of money on hand that is drawing no interest at all; and then there are the expenses attendant on the employment of a large force of clerks and accountants, etc., and, in addition to all, a bank has to pay considerable in the way of taxes. And there are often more or less losses. But the 6 per cent interest runs forever; it never ceases. Hence the State had made no money for a year or so, having lived on the tope of a change for the better. THEN THERE HAD BEEN A LACK OF CONFIDENCE

THEN THERE HAD BEEN A LACK OF COMPIDENCE in President Spencer. He had left the Cook County National, which went to pieces under very disastrous circumstances, and rotated into the State. A great many men in the city—the prudent, reflecting class—have feared that the bank had not been put into the best hands, and a large number of its heaviest customers gradually withdrew their money. Its business had not strengthened; it had not retained its hold on the public confidence since the change in the management. Not much has been said about the affairs of the bank, still they were talked about in a confidential way among talked about in a confidential way amon moneyed men and bankers and business-men who scrutinize the condition of all fiscal institutions very carefully. So there has been this weakening, undermining process going on steadily for a long time. Many of the larger de-

this weakening, undermining process going on steadily for a long time. Many of the larger depositors were merchants' cierks and accountants and small traders. They were naturally the first to suspect weakness and the first to close their accounts. Hence the bank had been suffering a pretty serious strain for a good while before the 1st of July, when it received the shock consequent upon the failure of some of the large banks in St. Louis.

Those who were investigating the condition of the State, as far as the President permitted them to look into its affairs, were of opinion that if its resources were well bandled, and all the paper that it has sold as fast as possible, without being sacrificed by forced sales,—sold deliberately and judiciously and wisely,—and the proceeds paid over pro rata to the depositors as fast as 5 or 6 per cent dividends could be made up, the bank, notwithstanding the august which it had invested in the Calumet Canal & Dock Company and other securities that are understood to be bad, would pay 75 or 80 per cent. The stockholders as stated, would be wiped out, but the depositors would get that at least. These gentlemen also thought that, with first-class management, the assets might yield 90 per cent, but

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

UP TO SATURDAY. HOWEVER, THE BOTTOM PACTS WERE NOT KNOWN. An expert bookkeeper had not been allowed to

he had \$1,000,000 of what he considered to be good paper, and which ought to sell for its face; that nearly all the mortgages bore 9 and 10 per cent interest, and that the interest and installments were pretty promptly paid. And then there was another \$1,000,000 of slow paper,—the class described above, where the property had cither been forfeited to the bank or the interest was not being paid. Then there was another \$1,000,000 of all kinds of miscellaneous paper that would realize more or less—a good deal of it less. This, too, after wiping out the capital stock. The obligations of the bank, according to Mr. Spencer, were in the neighbood of \$3,000,000.

WHAT HE WANTED THE CHICAGO BANKS TO DO

THE SITUATION.

A reporter called on John C. Haines, the President of the Fidelity, last evening, to get his views regarding the effect of the suspension.

realize on the assets in the middle of winterthe dead season—than in the fall when the
crops were moving, business was good, money
plenty, and also in view of the prospect of a
growth of confidence in the value of real estate. "I believe the hritation since the middle of July among the depositors in savings-banks. and their desire to draw their money, was occur sloped largely by the distrust that existed in the minds of the community as to the solveney of the State, and particularly as to integrity of its President, Mr. Spencer. it not been for these doubts and suspici that surrounded him and his character, we would have had no trouble here whatever. There would have been no run, and the excitement would have died out. Now, that the bubble is broken, and the true inwardness of the thing has become known, the suspension ought not to affect seriously the other asymptometric to the other to th

securities, for publication in the press, started for his home at about 11:30 o'clock. The Judge

"No. Their capital is not impaired at all, and there is no cause for alarm as to their solvency. The Fidelity will open its doors for business in the morning, and the others will de tioned everybody in the vicinity had retired, and-Judge Beckwith's family was no exception. The bel! was pulled vigorously, and there soon

versed stated that Mr. Haines had known conversed stated that Mr. Haines had known of the weakness of the State, and fearing the re-sults of a failure had been quietly making prep-arations for a run, if there was to be oue. He has made no bad investments, and is said to have \$500,000 in his vaults ready to be deals out. should it be called for.

should it be called for.

SYDNEY MYERS.

A reporter also called on Sydney Myers, of the Merchanta', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank. The gentleman was found attentively listening to the reading of a late novel, and by no means did he seem to be perturbed. The scribe, upon making his business known, diverted the gentleman's attention in amoment, and secured an interview which may throw some light upon his expectations. He had heard, basild, a street rumor, that the State Savings Bank was in trouble, but he did not believe it.

"But," added the reporter, "the institution has made an assignment, and will not open to morrow."

"I don't believe it," was his response, " for

"Hon't conceive of any cause for it."

"But, as a matter of fact, it has closed."

"How can that be? The President is away."

The reporter was not authorized to explain, but ventured the query as to what effect the closing of the State Savings would have on his bank. His response was, "None whatever. My deposits for several dars, notwithstanding the street rumors, have been greater than the drafts."

have a perpetual charter, and am doi businers."

"Could you pay all demands?"

"I would not answer that direct, but I am safe in any emergency. I was raised a sailor, and in storms all we have to do is to trim our sail accordingly."

"And this is a storm?"

"I do not anticipate any trouble."

"But, suppose a run should be made en

"Would you take advantage of the sixty-day proviso with depositors?"

"I should pay the claims of the really needy, or enough to eatisfy them."

"Well, what shall I say generally, is representing your conduct in the event of a run being made on your bank?"

"You can say that I have had sufficient experience to know my business, and that no one need anticipate any trouble. I regard the one look very much as the old salior does the coming of a squall. I shall trim my salis to suit the wind, and in any event I do not miticipate and on short time, and all will be right."

STRYCR'S UNFOPULARIT.

It seems that the bankers of the city had no sympathy for Mr. Spencer personally, the had always held his head pretty high,—kupt aloog from the other banks,—and they had no dealings with him. When he applied to them for aid, they were disposed to help him only on one ground, and that was to avoid a run on their own institutions, as one was problem. which was followed by some legal complications which are given in a dispatch published below. This led to a determination on his part to leave Wisconsin for good, and he went East for a while, came back West, and settled near Sycamore, in this State, where he went into the commission business on a small scale, sending butter and eggs and other perishable articles on to the Chicago market. He made a little money in this, and about 1861 went down to Morris, and there, under the State law, organized the Grundy County Bank, which three years later he reorganized as a National Bank under the United States Banking act. It

onds were given as collateral, and, therefore, nade up his mind that it was best to make an assignment. Owing to the isolation of the tate, so far as dealings withother banks are oncerned, not one of them will lose a dollar by

frightened by the collapse of the State. All the other savings banks will open as usual this morning, and will undoubtedly pay those who want their money, unless there is a panic, when the sixty-day rule will probably be enforced as a matter of protection. It should be remembered that no savings bank can turn its securities into cash at a moment's notice, no matter how good they may be; and, while they can be realized on, time is required to gather in the funds.

DR. D. S. SHITH,

the Vice-President of the Institution, was called upon at his residence last evening by a TRIB-UNE reporter, to whom he frankly acknowledged that he knew very little about the concern. Several years ago he had been a stock-holder and Trustee, but had sold out. Shortly after the beginning of Mr. Spencer's administration he had been solicited to become again interested. He did so. He purchased \$5,000 stock, for which he paid \$7,500. In 1874 he was appointed Vice-President, but he really knew nothing about the management. He had been told yesterday more about the bank than he ever dreamed. He had not lost confidence in Mr. Spencer, whom he believed to be as straight as astring. So far as he knew anything about the loan, Did he know anything about the loan. Did he know anything about the loan on South Chicago property! There had been \$100,000 lent there prees the worth of the Road of South Chicago prop-ng about the loan on South Chicago prop-y! There had been \$100,900 lent there pre-y! There had been \$100,900 lent there presrty! There had been \$100,000 lent there previous so the incoming or Mr. Spencer. He had been since informed that \$500,000 had been tooned. The bank took some seventy acres of property in the vicinity of Washington Heights, as an offset to loans made to T. S. Dobblus. There was \$30,000 lean on the Colehour tract-There were some Chicago & Pacific Rallway bonds, and also some South Park bonds, but how much he did not know. Had anything been heard from Mr. Spencer! Not to his knowledge. Judge Beckwith, who had drawn up the assignment, had made an arrangement with Mr. Spencer that if he (Spencer) was not heard from by 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and no assistance secured from the should go into force. Did the Trustees try to obtain assistance here? Yes, Mr. Solomon Smith, of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, had conditionally agreed to advance \$50,000. The condition was that the other banks were to sid us also. I presume Mr. Smith would have helped us to that ex-tent, even if the other banks did nothing. But we saw it was no use. It would have been unfair to have pledged a large amount of our assets, and paid out the proceeds to the first comers. We thought the best thing to do was to close down at once. This was ball that Dr. Smith knew. He had no knowledge whatever of the bank management.

HISTORICAL.

FROM THE BEGINNING. The State Savings Institution, though char tered by special act of the Legislature in 1861. outgrowth of a smaller corporation known as the Illinois Savings Institution, which received its corporate powers early in the spring of 1857. That year is memorable for the finan-cial panic which occurred in the fall, consequen upon the failure of the Ohio Trust Company of innati. The principal owner of the Illinois Savings' charter was N. B. Kidder, who assoc with bim quite a number of the then prominent basiness men of the city. He organized the corporation late in the fall of 1857, and commenced bus ness in the second story of a building on Wash ington street near where the United States Ex ress office is now located. Among the first were Judge Williams and the late Villiam B. Ogden. It had no stockholders, no capital, and no liability. The institution partook of a co-operative benevolent character at the start; but it subsequently extended its scope and undertook a general banking business. Being prudently and carefully man-aged, deposits rolled into its coffers, secure more extended quarters than the small while awaiting the deposits of the con-room in the upper story, in which it was wont fiding public. The new bank was bumble, and iness. In 1859 it leased a large banking office in the Methodist Church Block, and at leg office in the Methodist Church Block, and at ouce entered upon a brilliant career of usefulness, which received no check until the fail of 1861, when the "stump-tail" epidemic broke loose throughout the West. In those days bank-note detectors were more plenty than speiling-books. Currepcy that was worth its face one day was at a discount of anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent the next. Throughout these perilous times the Hilmois Savings Institution maintained

AN HONORALE RECORD.

It paid its depositors in either Eastern money or gold. The depositors did not lose one cent, and the bank came through the panic with flying colors. The charter under which it operated provided, among other things, that the bank should invest its deposits in United States bonds, etate bonds, city bonds, or in mortgages on unformalized real state in this city. her obligated to make biennial statements to he Legislature and exhibit its books to the Au-lies and a Legislative Committee whenever

tion had been obtained by F. A. Hoffman, ore Hoffman, Otto Gelpcke, Alexander and others. Hoffman and Gilpcke Littler, and others. Hoffman and Güpcke had been doing a private banking business for several years, but in the stumptail times the firm was compelled to succumb to the financial pressure. Their doors, once closed, were never reopeted. They had not availed themselves of the powers and privileges conferred by the charter. Their experience as private bankers was not of that character which warranted them in not of that character which warranted them in starting a savings bank, for their suspension had occasioned great loss to a large number of small depositors. The charter was looked upon as valuable, and late in 1868 it was purchased by the then managers of the Illinois Savings Institution, Messra. John C. Haines, George Schneitution, Messra. John C. Haines, George Schneitution, Messra. John C. Haines, For this paper these gentlemen paid Hoffman & Gelpcks \$2,500. As a matter of curiosity, and tending to throw some light ou the powers possessed by corporators, it is herewith given:

orators, it is herewith given:

THE GHAEVEL.

C. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State Ilinois, represented in the General Assembly, Frence A. Hoffman, Theodore Hoffman, Ottocka, Alexander Silier, and their associates and sasors, and all such persons as shall become all stockholders in the institution hereby creshall be a body polithe and corporate, by the and style of "The State Savines Institution and style of "The State Savines Institution and style of "The State Savines Institution to plead and be impleaded, to appoint all many afficient, servents, and assistants, and may and enjoy, and exercise all the power necessic carry out the purposes of a savings instituted Chicago.

the managers of said corporatiles the managers of said corporatiles the managers of said corporatiles the managers of said corporamanagers of said corporamanagers of said corporamanagers of said corpora-

regreet of such leans by deeds of trust, more trace, or other securities, either within or without his State; and may buy or sell exchange, bills notes, bonds, or other securities; may have an old coin and bullion; may accept and arcente all such trusts, whether judiciary or otherwise, as hall or may be committed to it by any person or ersons, or by the order or direction of any court tribunal; may make such special regulations in serence to treat funds or deposits left for accumulation or safe keeping, as shall be agreed upon in the depositors or parties interested for the repose of accumulating or increasing the same; ay issue letters of credit or other commercial alignment.

may issue letters of credit or other commercial obligations.

Suc. 5. It may be lawful for the institution hereby incorporated to purchase and hold such real estate as may be convenient in the transaction of its business, and to take and hold any real estate, in trust or otherwise, as security for or in payment of loans and debts, due or to become due to said institution; to purchase real estate at any sale made in wirtue or on account of any loan or mortgage, or trust, made to or held by or for said company, or in which it is interested; and to receive, and to take in satisfaction of any loan or debt, any real or personal estate, and to hold, use, improve, and convey the same.

Szc. d. The affairs of the institution shall be managed by a Board of Trustees, at least three in number, after the first election, as is herein provided. The Trustees shall be elected by the stockholders, at such times and places, and in such manner as shall be established by the by-laws of raid institution. The Trustees of said institution shall be elected.

SEC. 7. The Trusces and have the Tight of the sph-laws for the appointment of other officers, agents, and others, necessary for the service of the retitution, and for regulating their own proceedings and the operations of the institution; proceedings and the operations of the institution; provided, that they shall contain nothing inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 8. The Trustees shall have the right to delare dividends out of the earnings of said institu-

SEC. 9. Each stockholder of this corporation hereby created shall, as to the trust funds and saving funds deposited therewith, be individually liable to the amount of his share or shares of the capital stock, for all losses or deficiencies that may occur which he was such stockholder; which individual liability shall continue for six months after transfer of said stock.

This act shall be a public act, and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 21, 1861.

THE NEW DEAL.

The Illinois Savings Institution quietly transferred its business to the State Savings, which had been organized with a capital of \$100,000 under the Hoffman charter, and the title "Illinois" was allowed to lapse. The bank books were written up at the end of the year 1863, and the accounts were transferred on the depositors' books to the State Savings Institution, of which John C. Haines was President.

About the 1st of February, 1864, the unsettled condition of local finances caused by the failure of the Western Fire and Marine Banking & Insurance Company created no little distrust in the solvency of the savings-banks, and the result thereof was a vigorous run on the State Savings. This was promptly met. Every demand on the coffers was paid without th slightest hesitation, and in the course of a couple of weeks the run ceased. The depositors learned that they could get their money on ap-plication, and that satisfied them. They were like the Frenchman, who said, "If you no have my money, I want him; if you have him, I don't want bim."

Mr. Haines continued in the Presidency until

1866, when he retired to accept the managemen of the Garden City Insurance Company, and was succeeded by Mr. George Schneider. The of the property 82 and 84 LaSalle, and thereon erected an elegant fourstory marble-front building, the first story of which was occupied by the State pany. Mr. Schneider retained the Presidency of the bank until the spring of 1870, when he sold out his interest, and was succeeded by Mr. Haines, who once more took the helm.

IN THE GREAT FIRE of 1871 the bank building was destroyed. The Garden City Fire-Insurance Company went up in the smoke. Shortly afterwards Mr. Haines disposed of his interest to Messrs. John C. Dore, Perkins Bass, and L. B. Sidway. The ast-named succeeded to the Presidency, Mr. Dore took the vice management, and Mr. Bass acted as the principal member of the Executive

AN EX-OFFICIAL'S STORY. The Illinois Savings Institution was the pro-toplasm of the State Savings Institution. It was started by the late and well-known N. B. Kidder after his failure as a banker at Geneva, in this State. Through the influence of his friend, E. M. Haines, Mr. Kidder obtained from the lilinois Legislature in 1859 the charter for the Illinois Savings Institution, and through the generous advances of the same friend obfor the new bank, and to pay his board bills, Illinois Savings Institution. Again the Hon. E. M. Haines came to the relief of his impe-cunious friend, and to enable him, who had no money of his own, to obtain fiduciary control of that of others, he induced John C. Haines and George Schneider to take an interest in it, and assume the responsible posi-tion of Trustees. George Schneider being at that time mighty with the Germans, and Haines having the inside track with the Irish, the new members brought great strength into the concern, and it flourished. In August, 1868, the charter of the State Savings Institution was purchased from ex-Gov. Hoffman, and on Jan. 1, 1864, the Illinois Savings Institution became the State Savings Institu-tion. The deposits, which had been about \$250,000, in July, 1863, increased at the rate of \$50,000 a month, until, in January, 1864, they reached \$500,000. About this time the alarm of the prudent German depositors was excited,

and the result was that has ever been made on a Chicago savings bank. It lasted seven days and two nights without the slightest discomfiture to the bank without the slightest discomfiture to the bank. During all this time John C. Haines was President and N. B. Kidder was Cashier, a post which he retained till 1886. The capital was \$100,000, and was paid in finally out of the accumulated profits. In the summer of 1884 the capital stock was increased to \$105,000 to allow John C. Dore to become a stockholder. The stock at this time, during the wild and artificial prosperity of the War, paid as much as 10 per cent quarterly to its holders, besides gathering a handsome surplus. Its value was estimated at 400. The fire caused to value was estimated at 400. The fire caused some change in the management of the bank. John C. Haines sold out his interest, getting only 200 for it, which he was glad to take, a the fright of the fire had temporarily demoral-ized him. The principal purchasers of Haines' stock were L. B. Sidway, Chauncey Bowen, and

THE DOWNWARD PROGRESS of the institution did not begin to show itself until D. D. Spencer and Thomas S. Dobbins secured the control. This was in the hands of a combination of stockholders mutually pledged not to sell. Mr. D. D. Spencer, howpledged not to sell. Mr. D. D. Spencer, however, as is generally understood, got O. S. and R. M. Hough into a position, when they were compelled to sell. This broke up the syndicate of the majority of the stockholders. The rest of the stock necessary to the control was then quietly bought up by Messrs Spencer and Dobbins, but not transferred till the day before the election. The most interesting question in the history of the State Savings Bank, aside from the value of its present assets, is how Spencer and Dobbins got the money with which they purchased the control. The credit of this operation must be ascribed to Mr. Ira Holmes, at that time President of the Manufacturers' National Bank. This gentleman loaned Spencer and Dobbins the \$150,000 needed for the purchase. How long this loan remained unpaid after Spencer and Dobbins obtained control of the funds of the depositors of the State Savings Institution is not matter of public record, but there is a widespread public impression that the money of the depositors of the State Savings was used

TO GET CONTROL OF THE BANK.

The first step of this new management was to water the stock, and it was forthwith increased from \$105,000 to \$500,000, the additional shares being issued to shareholders at the rate of 142%.

Large blocks of the watered stock were sold to Bastern capitalists cager for shake West.

investments, and among the purchasers are named Moses Taylor and Robert Bayard, millionaires of New York. The two captains of other men's industry, Spencer and Dobbins, failed to agree after they had secured their prize, following a usual rule. The balance of power was held by the Cashier, Mr. C. D. Bickford. Mr. Spencer securing his stock, Mr. Bickford retired from the bank, and Mr. Spencer securing his stock of the supergree control, soon forcing out assumed the supreme control, soon forcing out Mr. Dobbins. It is since Mr. D. D. Spencer be-came President that the weakness of the bank has revealed itself. It was by no means und has revealed itself. It was by no means under bis regime that all the worthless loans were made that are now found to have swallowed so large a part of the earnings of the frugal poor of Chicago. John C. Haines loaned \$100,000 to parties interested in the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, but Mr. Spencer has the credit of maintaining and continuing the ruinous policy that originated in the MAD SPECULATIONS BEFORE THE PANIC

of 1873. Where has the money of the depositors of the State Savings gone? There is good reason to believe that \$600,000 has been sunk in the enterprise just mentioned: \$300,000 on the stock of the Chicago & Calumet Canal & Dock Company, and \$300,000 on its bonds. The Chicago & Pacific Railroad has swallowed up an amount that can be definitely ascertained only from the Assignee's statement. It is definitely stated that one loan of \$100,000 was made to the parties representing that road, and several hundred thousand more are believed certainly to have followed it. In are believed certainly to have followed it. In addition, there are among the mortgage assets a calamitous budget of mortgages on South Chicago property that is practically worthless. The shrinkage on all real-estate loans has been bad enough, but that on such loans as there is every reason to believe the State Savings has made is simply destructive. The stock is certainly wiped out, and the officers themselves have within a day or two admitted a deficit of \$300,000. The opinion of persons who have \$300,000. The opinion of persons who have ollowed the evil fortunes of the State Savings closely is, that it will be found that, beside the extinction of the capital, a million or a million and a half dollars have been fooled away, and

THE NEZ PERCES.

Not Quite so Much Murder as Was Reported

Monday-Horse-Thieves.
HELENA, Mont., Aug. 28.-A Herald from Bozeman, Mont., 28th, says the Helens party arrived at Mammoth Springs at 10 a.m. yesterday, except Kenick and Foller, who are still missing. A. J. Welkert is wounded in the shoulder slightly, and J. Stuart in the side and ankle, not seriously. The Indians surrounded their camp six niles above Mud Volcano, and took them com pletely by surprise. They did not follow the nen after they fied. Kenick was last seen running close to the timber. Mrs. Cowan's hus-band was shot in her arms. He is the only one of the Radersburg party known to have been killed. The rest may have escaped. The In-

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 28.-A courier arrived at Virginia City, Mont., this morning, from Howard's camp, at Perry's Lake. His force has been there since the 23d, switing for supplies. It was directed to move after the

force has been there since the 23d, waiting for supplies. It was directed to move after the hostiles this morning.

HELENA, Mont, Aug. 28.—An Independent special from Bozeman, Mont., of to-day says: Piester has arrived. He reports the Helena party safe, except Kenlek, and another still missing. Joe Roberts, Dietrich Deinean, and Wilkie are all right. All may come in.

Gen. Sherman reached here this afternoon from his inspection of Forts Shaw and Benton. He leaves for Walla Walls, W.T., via Missoula, Mont., on Thursday next.

VINGINIA CITY, Mont., Aug. 28.—The indians reported by Lieut. Schofield as having gone back under Joseph to fight Howard were on a horse-stealing axpedition. They came within twenty-five miles of this place, in Madison Valley, the night of the 26th, and drove off a herd of over 300 horses in the direction of Geyser Basin.

CAMP-MEETING.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 26.—The attendance or the camp-ground yesterday was very large. Crowds of people came in from the city, and from the country for many miles around. The seventh of the week being observed by this people as the Sabbath, I noticed that the book-stand, provision-stand, etc., were closed during the entire day, and everything of a business nature was susp ings were held as usual. At 10:30 a.m., Elder Andrews delivered a discourse upon practical Christianity. At 2:30 p. m., the same subject Christianity. At 2:30 p. m., the same subject was continued by Elder G. W. Colcord. The discourse was an impressive one, and deep solemnity pervaded the audience. At the close, about thirty-came forward for prayers. At 7:30 n.m. Elder J. H. Waggoner, of Michigan, spoke on the perpetuity of the moral law. He stated that some teach that the law is abolished, and quote Colossians, ii., 14, in support of this position. He showed the absurdity of applying this to the moral law, as no precept of that law is contrary to us, or in the way of any who accept the teachings of Christ. If the law could have been abolished, Christ need not have died. He came, fot to destroy the law, but rather to magnify and make it honorable.—Isalah, xlii, 21. This He did in His death. He said that some teach that the morality of the New Testament is of a higher order than that of the Old. This position was disproved by showing that no sin could possibly be committed without violating some one of the precepts of the Decaloque. It is plain that the shorpation of the handwriting of ordinances leaves in full force every precept of the moral law; and the vindication of this law caused the Sarior to lay down His life for us. And we may judge of its sacredness by the fact that God gave His Son to take its curse upon Himself and to die for our transgressions. On account of the vast numbers in attendance, the meetings throughout the day were held in the grove. Good attention was given, and excellent order prevailed. was continued by Elder G. W. Colcord

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Aug. 29—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lakes, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling followed by rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds, statio

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 28.

Îtme. Bar. Thr Bu. Wind. Rn. Weather.

6:58a. m. 30.16 69 95 N., fresh.... Lt. rain

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Stations.	Bur.	-			Weather.
Alpens. Buffalo Cheyenne Cleveland Davenoport Detroit Duluth Escanaba Grand Have Fort Huron Keokuk Leaven worti Marquette Muliwauke Omaha Toledo. Yankton	. 90.03 . 30.16 . 30.08 . 30.07 . 30.08 . 29.99 n 30.04 . 50.05 . 30.04 . 30.02 . 29.93 . 30.07 . 29.93	67 74 71 68 61 71 73 75 76 70 70 74	Caim. S. W. geni S. E. fresh S. E. fresh S. E. fresh W. genti S. W. genti S. W. gente S. fresh S. gentie S. gentie S. gente N. W. gent M. W. fresh M. W. fresh M. E. fresh M. E. fresh	22 .53 b .68	Cloudy. Clear. Fair. Cloudy. Cloudy. Fair. Cloudy. Cloudy. Fair. Fair. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. Fair. Cloudy. Cloudy.

FINANCIAL

FINANCIAL.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

JOLINT, Ill., Aug. 28.—Harris Russell, dealer in teas, coffee, and spices at No. 61 Jefferson street, made an assignment to-day to Marsfield Young. Mr. Russell has been financially embarrassed for some time past, and has made offers to compromise with his creditors, and the present assignment, it is claimed, is merely temporary. No statement of his assets and liabilities has been made public. This is the third failure here since last Friday, all leading business men. ness men.

New York. Aug. 28.—S. A. Beekman & Co., manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in straw goods. in this city and Franklin, Mass., have failed. Liabilities estimated at over \$100,000.

Fred W. Coffin and William Roscoe Lyen, paper dealers of Beekman street, have failed. Liabilities, \$102,000; assets, \$119,000.

OBITUARY.

Boston, Aug. 28.—Samuel H. Walley, a prominent railroad man, President of the Revere Bank, and a Whig candidate for Governor in 1855, died yesterday.

SPORTING NEWS.

Courteney the Winner in the Single-Scull Race at Saratoga.

The Bostons Score Another Victory Against the Louisvilles.

Chance Favors the Cincinnatis in Their Game with the

Hartfords. Races Yesterday at Hartford, Long Branch, and Pittsburg.

Extraordinary Shooting by American Riflemen at Creedmoor.

THE SARATOGA SCULL-RACE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—Courtpey has pretty effectually disposed of the charge that he was afraid to row against Riley. In the race on the lake here this morning he won with the same ease that has always been characteristic of him, and came in apparently as fresh as when he started, though he had made the best time on record, with the exception of the doubtful time allowed Riley on his Greenwood Lake row in calm water. The race was pretty, and, thanks to Morrissey's management, commenced on time. The spectators numbered not over 3,000, a much smaller company than was expected. Special trains came from Boston, Buffalo, and Special trains came from Boston, Bullato, and New York, but the fashionable sojourners have tired of regattas, and did not turn out as they used to for the collegians. At 10:30, when the first gun was fired, the

water was roughened by a south wind, but be-came sufficiently quiet before the time of start-ing. The referee was W. B. Curtis, the wellknown Chicago sculler. COURTNEY'S CONDITION

was not so good as his training at Greenwood Lake, but he said: "I will win this race if it kills me." He did win without straining at all. Riley was well and confident. Plaisted was also in fine trim.

The race was three miles, with a turn, making both start and finish at Moon's. Pools were openly sold at auction on the grounds, and averaged, Courtney, \$250; Plaisted, \$125; Riley, THE START

was beautiful, the men getting away almost even. Plaisted spurted immediately, pulling forty strokes per minute, Riley taking the same rapid stroke, while Courtney leisurely settled to his thirty-six. At the quarter Plaisted led Riley more than a length, and Riley was nearly twice that distance ahead of Courtney, who had lightly wrenched his right wrist, and had to go slow till the numbness wore away. Plaisted gave Riley his wash, and the two had to be warned to keep distance. Courtney meanwhile sped straight as an arrow, and

sped straight as an arrow, and

KEPT STRADILY GAINING.

The half-mile was made in 3:38. At the mile

—time, 7:17—Plaisted led slowly, with Courtney
and Riley about even. The stroke was now:
Courtney, 34; Plaisted, 32; Riley, 33. Before
reaching the turning-flag, Courtney deliberately
rested on his oars to see where he was. This
allowed Riley to begin the turn two strokes in
advance, but Courtney made the quicker rounding and both started home together. Time at
turn, 10:39. Riley made a terrific spurt, which
left Plaisted a length in the rear, but Courtney
paid no heed, and let Riley get a half-length in
advance. At the mile and three-quarters Plaisted
was laboring hard, and stopped rowing at the
second mile, appearing to faint, though this
was regarded as a feint of another kind. Courtney and Riley now had no rival, and Courtney,
without increasing his stroke,

Broan To show his Muscle.

Every stroke sent him to the front, and from
the second mile he only played with his opporient. Riley kept on his nerve, but was no
more able to push Courtney than formerly.
When near the finish, Courtney rested on his
oars two or three times, while being cheered,
and pulled laxily across the line five lengths
abead, though he might easily have made the
distance twice as great.

The time was: Courtney, 20 minutes 47%
seconds: Riley, 21 minutes 10% seconds.

If the difference between Riley's time here
and at Greenwood Lake is due to rough water,
the same would have given the race to Courtney in KEPT STRADILY GAINING

THE BEST TIME EVER MADE THE BEST TIME EVER MADE by more than twenty seconds, and it could not but be conceded that he might have exceeded his own time by fifteen seconds, for he certainly lost that in his voluntary stoppages. He refused to be carried to his bouse, but could not escape an ovation when he had dressed and walked up the hill to Moon's. The most competent judges say they have pever seen Courtney's equal in a shell, and regard him

shell, and regard him
THE FIRST OARSMAN OF THE WORLD. THE FIRST OARSMAN OF THE WORLD.
Riley put water on his head and pulled for home without waiting for comment. After months of boasting he met his man, and has, perhaps, had enough of him. The betting was heavy, but the odds were so great that the loss es were comparatively small. The general feeling is of gratification that Courtney has thur windicated his character for honor as well as commandation.

BASE-BALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Boston, Aug. 28.—The Bostons took a win ning lead in the first inning of the game with the Louisvilles this afternoon. The first three two-baser, all three runs being earned. Three safe hits in the third inning availed the home club nothing, the visitors fielding perfectly. In the sixth inning a muffed grounder by Gerhardt and some magnificent base-running by O'Rourke

home.

In the third inning Latham and Hague hit safely, and came home on Devlin's hit to left field, which O'Hourke could not get up to. The other run was given by a base on called bails and Gerhardt's fly, which fell between right and centre near to Murnan, who did not understand that he was to take it. Craver got to third in the ninth inning on his two-base hit and checky steal, but was left there by Snyder. The number of men who struck out is enough to show how Bond pitched, and Brown's score shows how he supported him. Some nice bits of fielding were done by Wright and O'Rourke. Sutton and Leonard led the batting. Latham was injured in the leg in the third inning, and gave way to Nichols, after taking his turn at bat. In the third inning Craver and Snyder made the best display for their side,

Attendance, 2.500. heir side, Attendance, 2,500.

THE SCORE

BOSTON.	1	11		TB	P	A	
Vright, 2 b	4 5	1	1 2	4 3	6	1	0
Rourke, c. f	4	2	ĩ	5		0	ő
te, 1 b	4	.0	1	1	6	1	0
	5	10	3	10		2	1
D. r. f	5	0	0	2	0	10	1
3 b	3	o	î	î	0	2	0
, C	3	0	1	2	11	ĩ	ĩ
al	37	4	12	30	27	17	4
LOUISVILLE.	SU.						4
Nichols, 1 b	5	0	3	2	9	1	0
1	4	1	1	î	ĩ	0	Ö
D	4	0	1	6 2	1	2	0
c. f	3	1	0	2	2	0	0
2 b	3	0	0	6	1	3	1
, C	- 2	ő	ô	0	충	1	1
L. f	3	0	1	1	1	ô	ô
d	35	3	8	27	27	10	2
ng- 1 9	9	4	-	7	8	0	-
ons 3 0			40.0	100	100	100 27	775

svilles, 2.
First base on called balls—Louisvilles, 1.
Reached first base—Bostons, 13; Louisvilles, 2.
Struck out—Bostons, 1; Louisvilles, 2.
Errors affecting the score—Bostons, 1; rilies, 1.

Passed balls—Brown, 1; Snyder, 1.

Double plays—Latham, 1; Bond, Brown, and Wright: Sutton, White, and Wright.

Two-base hits—Sutton and Craver.

Left on bases—Battons, 5; Lonisvilles, 6.

Time of game—Two bours and ten minutes.

HARTFORD—CINCIN NATI.

Reseld Remarks in The Tribune. the Hartford and Cincinnati Clubs was played to-day, and resulted in an unexpected victory for the latter. Ferranson and Holdsworth were still unable to play, and their places were filled by Harbidge and Maioney, of the recently disbanded Memphis Club. The Hartfords took the lead in the first inning and held it up to the close of the third. In the fourth the visitors punished Larkin's pitching with telling effect, and scored nine runs, six of which were caraed. In the next Pike drove the ball clear over the ladies' stand in the right field, and made the circuit of the bases before the ball could be found. It was the longest hit made on the grounds since the introduction of the deadball. After the fourth inning, the Hartford players became demoralized and slow. Following is

softwiller samust				A 6	3
Pike, c. f	3	3	3	0	1
Manning, 8, 6	2	1	1	5	1
Jones, L f	3	1	3	0	
Addy, r. f	8		1	0	0
Meyerie, 2 D	- 2	3	11	- 1	0
Gould, 1 b	0	0	0	ô	ĩ.
Smith, c			5	2	8
Poley, 3b		- 2	1	2	OT.
tolel, an interest in	-	2		40	_
Total	13	16	27	12	12
HARTFORD.	88	165	100		PE.
Burdock, 3 b	0	0	21	6	0
Harbidge, 2 b	1	1	0	2	0
Start, 9 b		2	16	Õ	0
Carey, 8. 8		2	1 3	3	1
York, 1. f	2	2	9	0	9
Cassidy, r. f		0	- 0		3
Larkin, P		1	1	0	0
Malone C. f	o	î	ាធិ	-0	3
Laiout C.I	0	20	140		_
Total	7	- 9	27	14	11
Innings- 1 2 3 4	5 6	2 2	8	0	-
lartford 1 1 1 0	0	1 0	3	0-	- 7
	- 1			-	

Umpire—Mr. Kenny, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five mintes.

First base by errors—Hartford, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Runs earned—Hartford, 0; Cincinnati, 7.

COLUMBUS, 0.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 28.—Base-ball: St. Louis
Browns, 13; Buckeyes, 0.

STRACUSE, N. Y. STRACUSE, N. Y. STRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Stars, 4; Indian-

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—About 500 people witnessed a closely-contested game of ball this afternoon between the St. Louis Browns and Buckeyes, the Buckeyes making an unearned run in the first and the Browns three in the second inning. Force carried off the honors for the Browns, his playing at short and base-running being very fine. Sullivan, McCormick, and Kelly did good work for the Buckeyes. The pitching on both sides was very effective.

First-base hits—Browns, 3; Buckeyes, 1.

Two-base hits—Brong, 1.

Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

THE CHICAGOS AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Chicagos played a very interesting game here to-day with the new professional nine of this city, and won by 4 to 2. Barnes made his reappearance with the Whites, and played his old position of second base, but he showed evidence of physical second base, but he showed evidence of physical weakness and lack of practice. Nearly 2,000

MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE. Aug. 28.—Base-ball — Milwaukees, 0; Alleghenys, 1, in twelve innings. THE TURE.

RACES AT LONG BRANCH. LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 28 .- The attendance at to-day's races was fair, and the track was in fair condition. The first race, for purse of \$200, all ages, maiden allowances, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Dutchess in 1:16, Egypt

The claim of foul by the rider of Egypt was disallowed.

The mile heats for all ages, maiden allowance.

The mile heats for all ages, maiden allowance, was won by Partnership. Hattie P. taking the first heat. Time, 1:474, 1:484, 1:554. In the last heat Partnership was pulled almost to a walk to prevent distancing Hattie P.

The nurdle race, mile heats, was won by Risk in two straight heats, Derby second, New York third. Time, 1:55, 1:544.

AT PARKER, PA. Aug. 22—To-day's races were largely attended and proved a grand success. The first was a three-minute race, with eight starters. Won by Maggie Elleott in three straight heats. Time, 2:38, 2:37, 2:3334.

The second race was for horses of the 2:38 class, and had six starters. The race was undecided. Sleepy Sam took the first heat in 2:38, Beulah the second and third heats in 2:38 and 2:34, and Frank Miller the fourth heat in 2:384. 2:36%.
To-morrow's races consist of the 2:37 and 2:26 classes.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 28.—Maj. G. W. King, proprietor of the Nashville Driving Park, has secured Goldsmith Maid for an exhibition treagainst time Sept. 4. HARTFORD BACES.

Oak Park the race for the 2:34 class was won by Joseph A. W. H. Arnold took the first heat. Best time, 3:36.

Voltaire won the 2:34 race, Honest Harry taking the second and third heats. Best time, 3:33/4.

CREEDMOOR.

BIG SHOOTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune, NEW YORK, Aug. 28.-The rifle-shooting the Creedmoor range to-day was most extraor dinary in its results. The American, British Amateur, and New Orleans teams were all preent, and shot over the ranges at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Thirteen shooting members of the British team indulged in practice. Five members of the team—Peterkin, Piggott, Humphrey, and the two Fentons—shoot in the old-fashioned military or prone position, while the others shoot according to the new style lying on their shoot. according to the new style, lying on their backs. Milner made 200 out of a possible 225, the others ranging all the way from 199 down to 161. The aggregate score made by the first eight was 1,542 points. The American team did better than this by almost 100 points. Gen. Dakin led off with 210, Blvdenburg and Allen each made 207, Lamb and Hyde each 206, Weber 205, Hepburn 201, Maj. Jewell 198, Jackson 194, and Bruce 193. The total made by the team proper was 1,620 points. This equals the best score ever made by the members of the team and reserve in open competition, and exceeds the best score ever made by the regularly-selected team. Dudley Selph, of the New Orleans team, led his party with a score of 212, with a bull's-eye on the wrong target, which, had it not been thus misplaced, would have made his score 217. Upon hearing this announcement there was a general expression of regret that Mr. Selph was not on the American team. 161. The aggregate score made by the first eight

RAILROADS.

CONDUCTORS' DISCHARGED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TEBRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 28.—Last even TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 28.—Last evening the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad discharged all their passenger-conductors, three in number—William Scapp for twelve years, James Ferry for fourteen years, and Daniel Lynch for sixteen years is the service of the Company. No reason was given, but it is supposed to have been from information against them by "spotters." Much interest was felt by citizens here in the affair.

It has not yet been definitly decided whether an advance in the grain rates to the East will be made on the 1st. The managers of the roads think it will do no good to raise the rates while

think it will do no good to raise the rates while navigation is open, while others think that an advance of five cents per hundred pounds can safely be made, and it will not diminish shipments in the least. A meeting will probably be held Friday to decide whether an advance will be made or not.

Mr. S. S. Merrill, General Manager, John C. Gault, Assistant General Manager, and W. G. Swan, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, were in the city vesterday to make arrangements for bringing forward the immense crop which has gladdened the bearts of the farmers throughout the great Northwest.

Northwest.

A meeting of representatives of the roads leading from this city to the Upper Mississippi River points held a meeting vesterday at the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and adopted winter rates for those points. The new rates are but little higher than the old ones, and will go into effect on the 5th of September.

SENATOR MORTON. SENATOR MONTON.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 28—9 p. m.—The following is the official bulletin of Senator Morton's condition, the only report which will be made to night unless there should be a change for the worse: "Senator Morton is certainly improving and getting along nicely, and we have no doubt of his getting up in time."

BEN DE BAR.

Death of This Celebrated Comedian at St. Louis Yesterday.

An Account of His Last Moments --- The Nature of His Disease.

Brief History of the Actor Upon Whom Fell the Mantle of Hackett.

lis Early Career and His Standing as a Manager.

Special Dispatch to The Tril Sr. Louis, Mo., Ang. 28.—Ben De Bar, the median, breathed his last this morning at 6:25 clock, in the presence of his wife, whose stage ame is Miss Hattie Valle, his daughter, Mrs. exter, his Secretary, Patrick Gleason, and two press. His last moments were of the most exceful character, and he was actually dead bepercent character, and he was actually dead of one his attendants realized that dissolution was thand. About two hours before death he was isited by George J. Jones, Treasurer of his pera-House, and John F. Priest, a personal ciend. He conversed rationally upon a num-er of subjects, but, upon others.

HIS MIND WANDERED AT BANDOM. whatever. At his request he was raised from bed and occupied a chair for a few minutes, when he was laid upon the bed again much ex-bausted. When his Treasurer, Jones, arose to eave,

DEBAR SAID INCOMERENTLY. "Get the house all ready to open right away," meaning his opera-house. He then dropped into an uneasy sleep, but, at the end of an hour, awoke and endcavored to raise himself in bed. A chill, of the congestive nature to which he had been subject for some time, came over him, and his nurses covered him with the bed-clothing, and induced him to remain quiet. He was evidently excited, and talked at intervals in an incoherent way. At a quarter past 6 he became very quiet, resting easily and breathing scarcely audibly. At twenty-five minutes past 6 Mr. Gleason noticed that his breathing had suddenly become hard, and, in a moment or two afterwards, DeBar, after gasping slightly three times,

CEASED TO BREATHE. His wife and daughter, who were also at his edside, testify that a few minutes before his death, and after he had ceased to speak, he raised his hand and pointed his finger unward, a mile at the same time wreathing his face, Drs. Lankford and Baudas, the physicians who have attended him through his illness, were immediately summoned, but, before they had arrived the body of the comedian was cold. THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DEATH

caused a profound sorrow throughout the com-munity, and his funeral, which takes place Thursday, at 2 p. m., will doubtless be one of the most imposing pageants we have had here in a long time. The funeral services will take place at his residence on Chestnut street and the body buried at Belletountain Cometery, with Masonic ceremonies. In scribed on his tombstone will be the words "Benedict DeBar, died Ang. 28, 1877, aged 64 years 9 months and 23 days." The physicians attendant on the dead actor pro nounce

white softening of the brain, an atropic affect tion, superinduced by disease of the cerebra arteries which supply the brain with nourish ment. To-night a post-mortem examination being made, so that the cause of death may be arrived at with scientific accuracy.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

Mr. De Bar was the oldest American manage years held a leading position among the solid managers of the day, being to St. Louis what McVicker is to Chicago,—a veteran manager and a good actor. He made his first appearance on any stage in this country at the old St. Charles Theatre, New Orlerns, in 1835. He had served some years, however, prior to that, at the Theatre Royal, Margate, England, where he played utility parts. In 1842 he was manager of the Bowery under Hamblin. He was also at one time manager of the old Chatham Theatre. one time manager of the old chantain Ineatre In 1850 he commenced starring in the Northerr States, and made his low comedy parts famous throughout the land, and when some twenty two years ago he flually settled down in St Louis, he had already established a wide reputa

tion as a comedian.

SINCE THEN
he has devoted himself to the management of his theatres in St. Louis, New Orleans, and Memphis, occasionally taking a brief starring tour. Some five or six years ago there occurred, in the departure of Hackett, a vacancy. There was no great Falstaff on the stage, and De Bar aspired to the position. His Falstaff was generally recognized as a success.

Ben De Bar's name has, been a familiar one throughout the American continent for a long period of years. He was wont to claim of late the honorable title of
THE OLDEST THEATRICAL MANAGER IN THE

the honorable title of
THE OLDEST THEATRICAL MANAGER IN THE
COUNTRY,
and as far as ascertained he was right in
his assumption of the honor. There have
been men who have dabbled in theatrical
management, maybe, for a longer time,—speculators in theatrical enterprises who went off
and on, and became this and that, according to
the chances,—but Ben De Barawas one of the
true-blues who pursued it as a business, and
who remained steadfast to certain principles,
and in the face of growing popular tastes.
He was rock-rooted in some of his own
prejudices, and his heart was as hardened
as the betner millstone against many of the
fresh innovations which to him seemed like
shapes of dread appearing in the theatrical
horizon. An Englishman by birth and education, he retained to the last a good many
OLD-FASHIONED ENGLISH NOTIONS
of what the stage should be, and especially how
it ought to be managed. And so he
was averse to innovations and expense in management. He was indisposed to yield to the
progressive development of the age as far as
the conduct of a theatre was concerned. This
at one time became almost a byword about Ben
De Bar, and

the conduct of a theatre was concerned. This at one time became almost a byword about Ben De Bar, and

AN INCIDENT IS RELATED

of him which at once illustrates this feature of his managerial character and a pleasanter feature of his nature,—one which the members of his profession recognized in him,—that of large-hearted generosity. He announced one season in St. Louis that he had engaged an entirely new company, comprising some of the best talent to be found. The people were both astonished and pleased, but when the season opened the curtain rose upon a set of the most unmistakable "dizzy" actors that had ever been seen upon his stage. They were, in fact, a collection of "scrubs." A friend of Ben's remonstrated with him thus: "My dear soul, what possessed you to hire a set of people like these?" Said Ben: "Well, sir, would you let them starve? They had to get to work somewhere."

IN HIS TOUNGER DAYS

Ben De Bar was regarded as one of the most versatile actors on the stage. He made many a hit, but he was always ready and able (as, by the way, few members of the profession are nowadays) to play almost anything required of him. He was trained prior to the period of the modern star system. Before he grew obesche was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercuito, as in his latter years he was an excellent Mercui

Hardet, who amount is tended to it.

Mr. De Bar will be remembered with affection and gratitude by the members of the dramatic profession with whom he was intimately associated as a whole-sonled, open-minded, and

CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—One hundred and sixty cigar-makers in the employ of Krohn, Friss & Co. struck to-day, alleging as the cause that journeymen were now able to make only 85 per week. This they claim is due to the fact that women have been employed, who work 20 per cent cheaper than men, and they further

demand the removal of the women from the works. The facts are that only nineteen women are employed by the firm, who find them fully as good as the men, and sometimes better and they are paid the same wage it is alleged that the real object of the striken is to force the women out of all the shoos, when all the male cigar-makers in the city will join in a general strike for an advance and the removal of apprentices. A party of stricers endeavored to gain admission to the factory this afternoon, but were driven away by the police. The firm have not yet decided what course they will pursue. It is reported that a strike will probably occur to morrow at Newburger & Bros.' manufactory.

FIRES.

AT PIERSON, MICH. GRAND RAPIDS Mich., Aug. 28.—Fire early this morning destroyed Fred Taylor's saw, shingle, and bucking mill two miles west of Pierson, Montain County. The loss is estimated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and it is rumand that there is a serious county. mored that there was an insurance of \$10,000 on the property. There is little or no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as the mill had not been running for a week, and there had been no fire in the building or

AT INDEPENDENCE, IA.

Special Dispotes to The Tribuna.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Aug. 28.—A dwelling-house owned by the Rev. H. Try Mills and occupied by Rich & Son, soap manufacturers, was struck by lightning about I o'clock this morning and immediately took fire. A heavy storm was raging at the time, and before the framer, could reader excitators. fremen could render assistance the building was in flames. The house is a wreck. The loss on house is about \$900. Insured in the old Insurance Company of North Amasica for \$700. Messrs. Rich & Son lose about \$600 or \$700 on furniture and clothing. No insurance.

CINCINNATI, O., Ang. 28.—Perin, Gaff & Co.'s hardware manufactory at the City Workhouse, was partially destroyed by fire to-night. Perin, Gaff & Co.'s loss is estimated at \$5,000. Fully insured, but the names of the companies are not known. The loss to the workhouse is \$5,000. Insured for \$15,000, divided as follows: Western Fidelity and Globe, \$2,500 each; Royal, \$5,000. The fire originated in the frame blacksmith shop adjoining the hardware-manufactor, and is supposed to have been incendiary. Only twenty-five convicts were employed in the burnt building.

CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENT AT A MINE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 28.—John McGunnis pit boss in the Taylor shaft of the North Illinois Coal and Iron Company's coal mines this city, assisted by a young man named Michael Cosgrove, was placing some planks in the sump yesterday, when the cage, descending unexpectedly, struck the former and broke his back at the point where the lower ribs join the vertebræ. He still lingers, but there is no hope of his recovery. He has a wife and fre children. Cogrove was but little injured. The accident is ascribed to their own carelessness.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. St. Louis, Aug. 28.—A special to the Times from Kirkwood, says that a train on the Mis-souri Pacific Railroad, when at a road-crossing near Laclede, about eight miles from St. Loui, this evening, ran into a covered wagon containing W. F. Richey, wife, and two childres. Richey was killed instantly, his wife died instew minutes, and one child was fatally injure. The other had a thigh broken.

MINE DISASTER. CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 19.—A dreadful five has occurred in the Rossrio mine. Twenty-four lives were lost, and many persons were seriously injured.

BALTIMORE

The Sixth Regiment and its Officers—Death of a Man Shot in the Riots.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 28.—Ever since the unfortunate occurrences of July 20, the Sixti Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, instead of being considered as conservators of the public peace, have had odium cast upon them, and nearly all classes of society have blamed the regiment and its officers for shedding nanocessary blood upon that day. It is

ding unnecessary blood upon that day. It is now definitely known that the field staff and line officers will resign. This conclusion was hed about one week since, at held at the armory, but it was deemed advisa-ble to defer action until to-morrow evening owing to the complicated condition of affairs owing to the complicated condition of affairs. Upon submitting the matter to ballot, all but two out of thirty-three signified the intention of resigning. The officers held another meeting at the armory last evening and adjourned to meet to-morrow evening, when Col. Peters will receive the written resignations of the officers. The grievance of the officers of the regiment is the alleged failure of the authorities to recognize the services of the regiment during the labor trouble, and the alleged refusal to allow.

nize the services of the regiment during the labor trouble, and the alleged refusal to allow them to appear in a body and serve the State during the sad troubles, at the same time organizing other regiments for that purpose. The Sixth Regiment was organized in September, 1870, in accordance with the order of Gov. Whyte and Adjt.-Gen. Charles H. McBlair. Col. Ciarence Peters was elected Coionel, and has remained in command of the regiment ever since.

James Carey Williams, who was mortally wounded at the firing of the Sixth Regiment on the corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, on the night of the 20th of July last, died at the residence of his parents, No. 175 East Pratt street, at half-past 10 o'clock this morning in the 20th year of his age. Since the fatal accident, deceased has gradually wasted away, suffering great agony, until death relieved him of pain this morning.

CANADA.

The Fishery Commission—Oka—The Gover-nor-General's Expedition—Other Affairs. Special Disputch to The Tribund.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
HALISAN, N. S., Aug. 28.—The Internation Fishery Commission continues to receive evidence, but it is a tedious affair, all the more so as the evidence is withheld from the public. The first witnesses in behalf of the United States, two fishermen who wished to saft, were examined to-day. The witnesses for the British side are not yet all examined.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28.—Judge Monk has refused the application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the Oka Indians, a number of

on behalf of the Oka Indians, a number of whom are confined in jail charged with rioting and incendiarism.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Can., Aug. 28.—Seventeen million feet of lumber have been shipped from this district to the United States during the present month, being 5,000,000 feet in excess of the shipments during the same period last year.

A large number of bogus \$10s on the Bank of British North America are in circulation here.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINNIPHO, Manitoha, Aug. 28.—The Governor-General and suite left here to-day of a two weeks' excursion. They will visit the new province of Keewatia, and then descend the Winnipeg River in canoes. The distance between Fort Alexander and Grand Rapids will be made by steamer, and at the latter place the party will embark and ascend the Saskatchewan to Cedar Lake in small boats. On the return trip they will visit the Icelandic settlement and Gimlic.

THE SAVANTS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Ang. 28.—Indications are favorable for an unusually full and interesting meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Sixty-five members registered to-night, against thirty-eight the night preceding the Buffalo meeting last year. There is a large occasion to the membership list from the South, and it is anticipated that 200 members will register before the session closes. President Newcomb arrived, and delivers the address to morrow in response to a welcome of the local Committee. Prof. Marsh, of Yale, and Prof. James Hill, of Albany, were among vesterial's arrivals. Visiting members were generally, entertained a private residences. Quite a number of respitions are programmed for the week. The Association organizes for business at the State Capital to-morrow morning. THE SAVANTS.

How It Works in

PROHII

Practical Results lation

People Being Ben tem of

Barcon, Me., Aug I presents a singular spe another State. The Ire decorated by a large of about the size of lan curious reading. The liquor seizures by the Sheriff, Here are a fer

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gloon of the Mammer grating has been received one of this lock-up conveyance of liquor friends outside.

The advocates of the fit is now as strictly on that the results are grance. Let us look at a According to the cit ance. Let us look at a According to the cit ARRESTS FOR during the first year, or prohibitory law (1862) statistics of several yethis enforcement: In 1835. Number of ar in 1860. Number of ar in 1860. Number of ar in 1878. Number of article sure that art present, if cities, the law is quite down as it is with such effect almost a nullity ber the statute-book the people will not anot yet the people will not yet the people will not yet the in 1878. The fail as saile to be replayed by limiting and placing as would not answer, or quette is a retrograde.

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the Maine law. No to have a wine-can to have a wine-can there ere a glass of glass of glass of prandy if he legitimate a busines provide wine or ale merchant to sell but from the provintouned ale or "hal will not stop here; to Boston, rather the Bangor and Portlam could be cited, but travelers who do is worthy of rein state the amount in their houses when they kept a Simply because sucheir hiquor with the and leave the empt day of their departments the surface of these public hoseommenthing for surface, and water, puach being provinthing travelers.

Second—The busin our and the plant of the departments in liquor to sell as a plable to arrest, short time ago a Jarde det. The latirevenge, complaine presecutor sold his to have a win

ror deet. The lat-revenge, com plaine prosecutor sold hig thereupon taken fro-of, \$500. Yet the the most hig Benzor, a gentler utation, who, or his business in years. Here was very training and field not only to se dichas purposes, h dicina purposes, li tien as to whom to tien as to whom to carce. Although he gists certainly shor stolected to punishless. But, it may llowed to buy liquor institution more a that the druggist such quality as the stelling, and are, exportitant price loss fact that Bangor it purchase one barre a fact that Bangor dipurchase one barre than that at which thousands of barre be added 7 per cent it will be seen that section that drag city agency, are comprise.

7 Aird—As to the agency, the writer grate, physicians.

ON, MICH. The Tribune.
Aug. 23.—Fire early anty. The loss is esti-to \$10,000, and it is rusurance of \$10,000 e is little or no doubt fork of an incendiary, as rauning for a week, and fre in the building or

Aug. 28.—A dwelling-Rev. H. Try Mills and soap manufacture s took fire. A heavy

me, and before the CINNATT. t the City Workhouse, ,000, divided as follows: obe, \$2,500 each; Royal, ted in the frame black-

ALTIES.

shaft of the Northe a young man name

AND KILLED. -A special to the Times that a train on the Ma-

DISASTER. Rosario mine. Twenty-and many persons were

TIMORE.

t and its Officers—Death not in the Riota.

Aug. 23.—Ever since the ces of July 20, the Sixth yland National Guard, inidered as conservators of ave had odium cast upout I classes of society have and its officers for shed upon that day. It is that the field staff and antil to-morrow evening, ated condition of affoirs.

matter to ballot, all but se signified the intention of are held another meeting evening and adjourned to ing, when Col. Peters Willistenations of the officers. signations of the officers.

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The Sixth Regiment
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of the Sixth Regiment on or and Gay streets, on the luly last, died at the resi-No. 175 East Pratt street, a this morning in the 20th ce the fatal accident, de-y wasted away, suffering ath relieved him of pain NADA.

ission—Oka—The Gover-pedition—Other Affairs. stea to The Tribune. ag. 23.—The International continues to receive eviin behalf of the United

sainted.

23.—Judge Monk has refor a writ of habeas corpus
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12. 28.—Seventeen million
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10a, Aug. 28.—The Governite left here to day onexcursion. They will
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PROHIBITION.

Practical Results of Sumptuary Legislation in Maine.

Extraordinary Increase of Drunkenness, and the People Being Educated in a Vast System of Hypocrisy.

Correspondence Boston Post.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 17.—The City of Bangor presents a singular spectacle to the visitor from another State. The front of the City Hall is decorated by a large number of little placards, about the size of laundry bills, which afford about the stating. They contain accounts of liquor seizures by the watchful posse of the Sheriff. Here are a few specimens of them:

One plat flask containing about half a pint of

One pint flask containing about half a pint of whisky!
Two lager-beer bottles, each containing one pint lager beer!
One half-barrel of ale!
One plass bottle containing half a pint of whisky! seven lager beer bottles inclosed in a box!
One plass bottle containing half a pint of rum:
One glass bottle containing half a pint of rum:
One glass bottle containing half a pint of rum:
One flass containing half a pint of brandy!
Seven lager beer bottles inclosed in a water-pail!
One flask containing half pint of brandy!
These are a few of the selzures copied down a random from the flutt-rung records of the progress of prohibition. In the upper part of the hall, whose facade is thus ornamented, are held frequent temperance meetings, where songs are sung and speeches made, while the wine and lager bibbers are jerked into custody in the lock-up fifty feet below. We are reminded by this of the old custom which pre-willed among the Romans of rejoleing in trumph on the Capitol over the wrenthed victims who were meanwaile incarcerated in the gloom of the Mammertine prison below. A wire grating has been recently placed over the windows of this lock-up, in order to prevent the conveyance of liquor to the prisoners by their friends outside.

The advocates of the present law claim that it is now as strictly enforced as is possible, and that the results are greatly in favor of temperance. Let us look at this.

According to the city reports the number of Arresty for Drunkenness during the first year of the enforcement of a prohibitory law (1852) was 222. I append the statistics of several years to show the result of this enforcement:

In 1855. Number of arrests for drunkenness, 285

during the first year of the enforcement of a prohibitory law (1852) was 222. I append the statistics of everal years to show the result of this enforcement:

In 1855. Number of arrests for drunkenness. 285 In 1860. Number of arrests for drunkenness. 313 In 1865. Number of arrests for drunkenness. 403 In 1870. Number of arrests for drunkenness. 404 In 1874. Number of arrests for drunkenness. 417 In 1874. Number of arrests for drunkenness. 418 In 1875. Number of arrests for drunkenness. 770 In 1876. Number of arrests for drunkenness. 770 In 1876 the statute of the which had been in active operation for more than a decade: "I am sure that at present, in our larger towns and cities, the law is quite unmanageable, loaded down as it is with such burdens asto make it in effect almost a nullity! It is useless to incumber the statute-book with laws to severe that the people will not submit to them, nor the proper officers enforce them. My experience for the past two years in an official position confirms me that, in a city so large as ours, with a severe License law to regulate it, the true cause of temperance would be promoted by limiting and placing the sale in such hands as would not abuse it. Moral sussion has been laid aside to be replaced by prohibition. This will not answer, or does not, as the consequence is a retrograde movement."

The city Marshal's report of the Prohibitory law still kept on, and now let us look at the Mayor's statement of 1876-77: "Twenty years ago the arrests for intemperance were 461, and there were then more than 170 places where rum was openly sold, besides the licensed bar. The City Marshal's report of this year shows the number of arrests for 1876 (770), or for 1876 (770), or for 1876 (764), instead of this last year's number, which was unusually small. The smallness of this number as compared wi

who were terrified at the results which their own reports had year by year disclosed.

The members of the Reform Club, Crusade, Penobscot, Valley Legion, and other societies, are far from representing the intelligent and infinential citizens of Bangor. Some of the most prominent members and officers are men who have served out terms in the State Prison for other crimes than those connected with the use of liquor. By giving prominence and importance to the advocates of prohibition, these societies have swept into the ranks a great many disreputable, restless characters, who have, by joining them, become politically influential.—these organizations being a TENPTING BAIT FOR RIVAL PARTIES.

It is perfectly well known here that many of the more intelligent political partisans of prohibition are men who use liquors freely themselves, and whose sentiments are really in favor of license. These individuals plead as an excuse for their advocacy of the Prohibitory law that they are driven to it by political necessity.

Let us now look at some of the practical results of this fanatical law in Bangor.

First—The proprietors of two of the three prominent hotels in Bangor have failed and passed through bankruptcy. The third hotel still runs in the hands of a large capitalist. The bankrupt condition of these two ruingd hotels is ascribed by the most prominent men of the city directly to the severe enforcement of the Mains law. No hotel in Bangor is allowed to have a wine-card. No traveler can obtain there even a glass of beer with his dinner, or a glass of brandy if he is ill! Yet it is surely as legitimate a business for a hotel proprietor to provide wine or ale for his guests as it is for a merchant to sell buttons. Travelers, especially from the provinces, who wish their meals will not stop here. They shun the city and go to Boston, rather than remain, as formerly, in Bangor and Portland. Many instances of this could be cited, but space forbids. As to the travelers who do visit these hotels, it is worthy of remark that the

tion as to whom to sell it. That made no difference. Although he was doing only what druggists certainly should be allowed to do, he was subjected to punishment and great pecuniary loss. But, it may be said, pharmacists are allowed to bay liquor at the city agency. Of this institution more anon. Suffice it now to say that the druggist cannot there buy liquor of such quality as they have been in the habit of selling, and are, moreover, obliged to pay an exorbitant price for what they do obtain. It is a fact that Bangor druggists can (mirablic dictut) purchase one barrel of liquor at a cheaper rate than that at which the State agent buys his thousands of barrels. Then to this price must be added 7 per cent profit for the State. Thus it will be seen that there is ground for the assection that druggists, in buying liquor at the city agency, are compelled to pay an exhorbitant price.

Third—As to the quality of liquor sold by the

city agency, are compensed to pay that price.

Third—As to the quality of lignor sold by the agency, the writer has neard expressed by druggists, physicians, and consumers only one opinion. This opinion, in its most guarded expression, is to the effect that the liquor sold there is not as good as might be obtained elsewhere for much less money, and is not so pure as that which the druggists and physicians have been accustomed to sell and prescribe. Many, however, speak much more decidedly. One

prominent Bangor gantleman states that some whisky purchased at the agency for his sick wife was

UTERRLY UNFIT TO DRINK.

The invalid could not retain it a moment on her stomach, and he, testing it himself, was made sick by it. Some physicians here have ceased, as a rule, to prescribe for their patients any liquors obtained at the agency.

Fourth—By this law the sale of liquor in Bangor, but it is sold secretly, and under great restraint. Much of it is of the vilest quality, and is vended by the Irish. The income of one of these Hiberuian liquor-sellers is said to be \$100 a day.

Fifth—The prohibition of beer affects only poor citizens. The rich send for cases of beer from Boston. A considerable part of the business of some express companies is to transport liquor, mostly beer, to private individuals in this city. Scores of families are thus supplied. Occasionally this private beer is molested. The owner is summoned before the Sheriff and made to swear that it is not intended for sale before he can receive it. Eminently respectable citizens have been compelled to go through this farce. Many refuse indigmantly to do it, saying that the Sheriff has officionally thrust his nose into their private business. In such cases, the beer has been returned, but has sometimes been emptied! The poor, bowever, cannot afford to import such large amounts of beer. They are thus deprived of an innocent and harmless beverage, the free sale of which would undoubtedly prevent their using stronger drinks, surreputionsly obtained.

Sixth—An eatire change has thus been introduced into the customs of the citizens. The poorer classes go to the city agency and get, often with no prescription, a quart or gallon of spirit, under oath not to sell it. This they take to their nomes, and thus indulge in the workst KIND OF CAROUSALS,

drinking until the liquor is exhausted. This was not nearly so common an occurrence when a glass could be obtained when desired. The rich are obliged to import their liquors, and usually keep a great deal on hand

the purpose!) are prowling about, watching for opportunities of PETTY REVENCE, and keeping an eye upon private dwellings and the condition of a gentleman's pantry.

Sewath—Lastly, the increase of the city's debt, together with its decrease in population, show the result of the legislation of the past twenty-six years, during which no less than forty laws have been passed in favor of prohibition. Says the present Mayor in his report for 1877: "My father, twenty-seven years ago, was distressed with the fact that the industries of the city were burdened by the heavy debt of \$128,000. To-day we have to carry the burden of a solid debt of more than \$800,000, with a railroad liability of nearly \$2,000,000 more!" Do not these facts speak for themselves, pronouncing the Liquor law, as here enforced, a fanatical and hypocritical measure and a total failure!

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE BEE'S FROLIC. A bee came winging to my cottage-door Upon a blazing, sultry August morn; His belts the sun had freshly gilded o'er, And clearly, merrily rang his tiny horn.

He bied him to a blushing hollyhock, Piped a soft strain, tested her dainties fine, As high-born tords light words of nonsense talk, And sip the lovely ladies' health in wine.

And then he spied a lady's-slipper neat, Poured forth its praises, roamed it round an round, Stole softly in to find some hidden sweet; Then, surfeited, he reeled upon the ground!

At length he wings his weary, drowsy flight
To morning-glories twining round my door,
That screen the rushing flood of morning light—
His limbs thick-laid with precious golden sto He swings a moment in the heated air.

Perplexed, while each of all the rival hues
Proclaims itself most fair,

In doubt which beauty it is best to choo To pink, to purple, then to scarlet here; To one in stripes, then one in crimson bright; He takes them all in his enchanted view,

He revels recklessly in rapture there, Heedless of time or near-impending woes, Till, slowly shrinking in the sun's red glare.

No more he'll roam to sip each dainty sweet, Or warm himself within the sunny wave! The morning-glory proves his winding-sheet The tearful raindrop sinks his tiny grave!

-Hartford Courant. THE DISMAL SWAMP.

Letter to Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.

I know of no trip more full of excitement and varied pleasure than a visit to the Great Dismal Swamp. The strange, the beautiful, the weird and solemn in nature are all blended together forming a scenic panorama attractive and inter-esting to the highest degree. There is nobody who has not actually been through the "Great Dismal" that has the slightest conception of what kind of a place it is. Judging from its name, the popular imagination makes it a vast swamp, quagmire and unwholesome fen, dark, silent, and damp, where the light of the blessed

name, the popular imagination makes it a vast swamp, quagmire and unwholesome fen, dark, silent, and damp, where the light of the blessed sun never enters—a spot that seems cursed, and from whose black, murky surface noisome vapers arise that breed disease and death. This is the popular belief, and it is a popular fallacy. No idea can be more erroneous.

The Dismal Swamp is not a vast bog sunk low in the ground, into which all the draining of the surrounding country flows; on the contrary, it is above the level ground some fifteen or twenty feet, as was demonstrated by actual surreys. Instead of being a receptacle into which rivers and streams enter and flow, it is in reality an immense reservoir that, in its vast sponge-like bulk, gathers the waters which fall from the heavens, and pours them into five different rivers, which flow onward to the sea. Any one would imagine that the 'Dismal' was a veritable charnel-house that spreads its missimathroughout the country; on the contrary it is the healthlest place on the American continent. The samp is formed entirely of green timber; there is absolutely no decomposed wood; one sees trees lying all around in the forests and swamps. The two principal woods that grow in this place are the justper and cypress, which never to. They fall prone on the ground like other trees, but instead of the wood decomposing, it turns into peat, and lies indissouble by air and water for ages perfectly sound.

There is nothing in the swamp to create misma; no rising of the tides and decomposition of rank vegetables; no marshes exposed to the burning rays of the sun. All is fresh and sweet, and the air is laden with as sweet odors as the fragrant woods in May, when the aweet perfume of flowers mingles with the pungent scent of the pine and dogwood. In the anti-hellum days, all planters were anxious to hire their slaves to shingle-makers in the Dismal, getting shingles, and in all that time there was not a single case of ague and fever. I have seen numerous affidavits of overseers and agen

one big black bear deliberately passed through the village in a dog-trot. It raised the village. Old men took their single-burrels that hadn't gone off for a hundred years, and that were all the world like Rip Van Winkle's fowling-piece, and instantly snapped them off. Everybody got their arms, but Monsieur le Bruin kept on regardless of the bird-shot that rattled against his hide, and at last, after traversing the entire town, disappeared in the woods beyond, where, no doubt, in bear language, he told his companions of his wonderful adventure.

There is no highway or road through the swamp, only a ganal runs some distance up it to bring out the shingles which, being made of juniper and cypress, are the most durable in the world. There is nothing else in the Dismal that can be turned to use. The lumber business has fallen lamentably off since the War, and but few shingles are made.

PARIS NEWSPAPER WIT.

New York World.

Sign at a tavern near the cemetery of St. Ouen:

"The Mourner's Return! Choice Wines and Liquors. Private Rooms for Guests Who Wish to Weep in Private."

It is the duty of a gallant man always to pre-tend to believe everything a woman says, out of respect to her; and never to believe anything she says, out of respect to himself.

she says, out of respect to himself.

"Well, my love, what do you think of the gentleman who rooms next to you?" "Oh, he is an idiot. But then he isn't a bit egotistical—not a bit proud. When he's alone he speaks to himself."

Victor Jacquemont had a ferocious hatred of fools. "Look here," said a friend one day, "if they are fools, is it their fault! Are they responsible for their own idiocy?" He (savagely)—"They may be, for all we know."

Education for the masses appropriated: "Well.

Education for the masses appreciated: "Well, Father Mathurin, I hope you'll send your children to school now that it costs you nothing."
"Yes, sir; but couldn't it be fixed to pay them something for going, no matter how little?"

Enterprising photographer on an Oriental bat-tlefield seeks out the spot where the dead lie most thickly, adjusts his camera, removes the cap, and—such is the force of habit—breaks out with the sacramental exhortation: "Fix your eyes on me and don't stir."

Preparing for the electoral campaign: "Hallo, old fellow; blacking your boots, ea! Where's Jean!" "Reading the papers. You see I wish to have his mind thoroughly imbued with sound political principles, so I do the work, and keep him reading trustworthy journals."

him reading trustworthy journals."

Two young bloods, much against their will, find themselves engaged to fight a duel. Both go to the only feacing-master in town, and each receives from him this advice: "The moment you cross swords take a pace backwards and be on your guard for your adversary's slightest movement. Even it he disengages himself and retires, beware all the same—it may be a feint." The two duelists receive these instructions with exceeding great joy, treasure them up and act upon them so faithfully, that, after twenty minutes of extreme prudence on both sides, the seconds interfere and stop the combat. "No, no," they cry, "you are too strong for each other. It would be sheer buthery to let this continue." And the enraged combatants are compelled to embrace, and all breakfast together.

THE BUBENS TERCENTENARY. London Times.

We have received the program of the fetes to be held at Antwerp from the 17th to the 27th

We have received the program of the fetes to be held at Antwerp from the 17th to the 27th August, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Reubens.

Before the opening of the first International Congress on the 17th there will be on the 5th and 12th popular lectures on Rubens by Herr Max Rooses. The Literary Congress, to discuss the question of international copyright, questions of history, etc., will be opened at 1 o'clock on the 17th, and the sections will meet next day. On the 18th an exhibition of the Flemish horses and cattle, which Rubens painted with such consummate mastery, will be held, and in the evening there will be sung by 1,000 performers, before the statue of Rubens in the Place Verte, an original cantata composed by Paul Benoit. This will be followed by salvos of artillery, the ringing of the chimes throughout the city and a procession with flambeaux.

On the 19th the day will begin with salvos of artillery and bell-ringing, and the town clubs will parade with banners and music. A competition in chorus singing will be held by forty-seven societies,—Belgian, French, German, and Dutch; and the exhibitions of paintings and works of art organized by the Societe Royale pour l'Encouragement des Beaux Arts will be opened. On the same day the exhibition of engravings after Rubens, and objects belonging to him, organized by the Academie d'Archéologie de Belgique, will be opened gratuitously. An agricultural show, a fruit show, and a flower show are to be held simultaneously. The Museum, the finest picture gallery in Belgium, containing 600 pictures, most of them collected from the suppressed monasteries and churches of Antwerp, will be open gratuitously throughout the fetes. At 1 o'clock an Art Congress will begin. There will be an assault of arms, a banquet, several concerts, and an illumination. On the night of the 20th there will be an historical procession marchine with torches through the streets. On the 21st the prize will be given to the successful writer of an essay on the Anttorical procession marching with torches through the streets. On the 21st the prize will be given to the successful writer of an essay on the Antwerp school of painting. Horse races, boat races, pigeon fiying, a popular ball, a bailon ascent, and many dramatic representations in Flemish, the language of the people, are to interest the lower class in the festival. Three days after the close of the Rubens fetes—that is, on the 30th of Anguat, the Congress of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations is to assemble at Antwerp.

TURKISH. A correspondent of the London Times gives an interesting lesson in Turkish for the benefit of readers of Oriental war telegrams. His vocabulary is as follows: Adam, man; agha, sub-altern officer; aman, mercy, alas, well; araba, altern officer; aman, mercy, alas, well; araba, country cart, wagon; ayee, good, well; pek ayee, very good, very well; baba, father; baghcha, garden; bash, head chief, head-dress, appearance; bozuk, irregular, disorderly, uneven, bad; bashi-baxouks, irregular fighting men, not in uniform; buyur, yours to command; buyurin, welcome; buyurulda, written order or permission; chabuk, quick; dagh, mountain; deh, mad; dur, stop; eski, old; evett, yes; ghiaour (pron. gha-our), infidel, Christian or Jewish dog, miscreant; kaleh, fort, fortress—either small, as Soukhoum Kaleh, or large, as Chatak kalen; kara, black, shore, land; kilissi, Christian church; kol, village; kupru, bridge; su, water; tabla, redoubt, battery; va-vash, slowly; yenl, new; yok, no; yol, road. Turkish differs a great deal in construction from English. Thus, to say "I am going from the Dardanelles to Constantinople," a Turk would express himself, "Chanak Kalehsindan Stamboulda ghittorim": literally, "The Dardanelles from Constantinople to I go." And for "Not good," he would say, "Ayee dail," putting the negation last.

SCOTLAND IN JAMES IV.'S TIME. From the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland in 1478 we learn that porpoise, the seal, and even the polypus were esteemed delicacies. French wines were drank by the wealthy, but beer was the beverage most in wealthy, but beer was the beverage most in use, and the brewing trade was then entirely in the hands of women called "brewster wives." Whisky was then almost unknown, and, though it is mentioned in the accounts, it was evidently regarded more as a cordial or drug than a liquor in common use. Cider, too, is once mentioned as forming part of the provisions of the ship fitted out for Perkin Warbeck. And there is one entry of the purchase of "apill oreengeis," or oranges. As one of the qualities which made James IV. popular was an intense love of amusements of all sorts, there are continual entries of sums advanced to the King for play at cards. Hunting and hawking were his favorite field sports, and no extense or pains were spared to get him hawke to his minds. A hawk seems to have been as dear in those days as a horse is now, for the King, we find, gave the Earl of Angus £100 for a hawk, and that when an ox could be bought for £1 and a carcas of mutton for 2s. 19d., and when the entire "gratling," or fitting out of a galley, cost only

BISMARCK AND HIS CIGAR. During the great war between France and Germany Prince Bismarck, "the man of blood and iron," was the actor in an incident of a most suggestive and gentle nature. The Prince is said to be a smoker ardently attache going on a long foreign cruise, on account of the healthful properties, and also because it keeps fresh and clear for years. It is a strong and invigorating tonic, with a very pleasant taste.

The soil of the Great Dismal is composed entirely of clay and vegetable peat. It is spongy and loose. A pole thirty faet long was aboved steadily down by my guide, and did not begin to touch bottom. The swamp is alive with game, and the lake with fish. The animals are bear, deer, raccoons, and squirrels. The fish are the black base, or chub, as they call them here, which rise readily to the fly, speckled fish, beach fish, gars, catfish, and perch. They all litte freely at beat, and make a game fight if blooked. Fishing is entirely done with rod and reel. Through the bear abound in the swamp, it is very hard to get a shot at them. You can often hear them crashing through the canebrakes, but rarely see them. A few months ago

lighted this for him, and placed it between teeth. You should have seen the poor fello grateful smile. I never enjoyed a cigar so m as that one I did not smoke."—Fromage.

An exchange speaks of the "genesis of Mark Twain." Though he was booked as a levitycuss.

The meanest man lives in Oil City. He has sent a fill to a neighbor for giving the latter's children the mumps.

Cincinnati objects to be called Porkopolis. Swine not!—New York Herald. Fig.cause.—

Cincinnati objects to be called Porkopolis. Swine not!—New York Herald. Pig-cause.—Norristown Herald. Hogo way.—Hankeys.

Expert scene painters make about \$40 a week.—Post. We've seen painters make more than that.—Boston Bulletin.

The young one of a squaw is called a pappose. Would not squawling be a more appropriate name!—New Orleans Picayuns.

Wooden handles like a shawl-strap are now put upon the watermelons sold in New York. If the last generation had done its duty in artificial selection and interbreeding, nice handles would have grown upon watermelons by this time, so that they could be carried like a satchel.

Observe the pernicious effect of a bad example

Observe the pernicious effect of a bad example in high places! Since Badeau appeared luminous with a crimson ribbon and a conglomerate medal around his neck "in the suite" of Gen. Grant, the red planet Mars has been detected by Prof. Hall going about accompanied by a "very small star."—New York World.

Fron. Hall going about accommanded by a "very small star."—New York World.

If you ask a boy to break up a piece of lump coal so as to keep humself from freezing, he regards his lot as one of exceptional hardship; but let him find an old torpedo lying around loose, he will haimmer at it with a stone until the perspiration stands in great drops upon his forehead or an explosion relieves him from his self-appointed task.

An Oakland huckster bought a fine mule at auction on California street last week. He paid \$140 for it, and christened it Martin Luther. After trying for three days to put its harness on from a second-story window, the owner resold it yesterday for \$14, on long time, and under the style and title of "Sara." It was purchased by the City Government, and will benecforth be used to suppress riots. It is calculated that when backed gently but firmly into a mob the business-end of this faithful animal will be equal to four Gatling guns and a howitzer.—

San Francisco paper.

Loadon Magair.

A correspondent at Rome sends me a clever little squib which is in circulation in unorthodox society there. The squib takes the form of a dialogue, the parties to which are Pasquino and Marforio, who thus discourse:

What do you hear of the Pope?" "Rumore" (rumors).
"What says the rumor?"
"That the Pope is kept a prisoner."
"By whom?"
"Take away the first letter of rumore, and

you know it."
" Umore' (by his humor or caprice). And is
the imprisonment a heavy one?"
"Take away one letter." "' More' (he will die in it). And when will this occur?"
"Omit another letter."

"Sacrifice another letter."
"Re' (the King). Which King!"
"Suppress but one letter."
"E, Emmanuel!"

FIVE DOLLARS FOR A PEANUT.

San Prancisco Chromela.

A young lady, viewing an intelligent spe a day or two ago at Woodward's Gardens, offered him her purse, which was accepted with chattering remarks. The ape helped himself to the contents, consisting of eighteen silver half-dollars and one five and one two-and-a-half dollar pieces in gold, all of which he put into his mouth and deposited in his pouch, and looked for more. The lady, astonished, called an employe of the Gardens, who, after an hour of coaxing—"swapping" a peanut for a coin—induced Mr. Ape to disgorge piece by piece. The purse was torn to tatters.

PARLIAMENTARY METAPHOR.

London Examiner.

Metaphor is always more or less difficult to Metaphor is always more or less difficult to, manage, and we are not therefore surprised that a member of the House of Commons, speaking on the question of Army Retirement the other night, described the gratuity offered by the Government as "a Lest-egg on which a man might take his stand" on returning to civil life. We cannot imagine a worse way for a man to begin his new career than by standing on his nest-egg. To sit upon it in the sense of hatching it might be well enough, but to stand upon it!

THE CONDITION OF THE TOWN OF LAKE. To the Editor of The Tru CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Supervisor Condit admits enough in his communication to show that the finances in the Town of Lake have been badly managed. It is universally admitted that the present Board of Trustees is an improvement upon any past one; but the credit of this is due to the Chicago press, and the public discus to the Chicago press, and the public discussion which the press has provoked. The Town of Lake has, ever since its incorporation, been run by a Ring, which has held its offices and had its contracts. That Ring has been badly frightened, and discussion should be kept up until it is frightened into propriety. The taxes are too great now, and the Taxpayers' Committee showed where they could be greatly reduced.

Mr. Condit failed in his c.mmunication to state how much he received through his own salary and perquisites. It has been stated that in this way he receives more than the Mayor of Chicago.

state how much he received through his own salary and perquisites. It has been stated that in this way he receives more than the Mayor of Chicago.

There is but little difference between his statement and that of the Committee respecting the Sinking Fund. He admits the money was raised, paid into the Treasury, and that it is not in the Treasury now. The Committee charged that the money belonging to the Sinking Fund had been abstracted. He admits the fact; but proceeds to show how it was used for other purposes. A natural inquiry would be, why, if the taxes were not all paid, he did not pro rate with the money collected. He could have taken from the officeholders in the same proportion that he took from the Sinking Fund.

He states that the Town of Lake has an indebtedness of about \$500,000 to provide for. He stated at the public meeting that it was difficult to tell what the town did really owe. Persons quite as well posted as Mr. Condit think the indectedness will come nearer \$750,000 than \$600,000. But, admitting the indebtedness is only \$500,000, where do the Justices get the power to contract so heavy a debt as this? No town can run in debt to exceed 5 per cent of its valuation as equalized by the State Board. The county equalization of Lake this year falls a little short of \$5.250,000, and 5 per cent on this is \$222,500. We do not know how much the State Board will increase the valuation. Last year the State Board equalized the value at \$10,231,449. Should the State Board place it at the same this year, the amount to which the Town of Lake is limited by the State Constitution to contract a debt is a little over \$500,000. So, according to Mr. Condit's own showing, the Town of Lake is limited by the State Constitution to contract a debt is a little over \$50,000. So, according to Mr. Condit's own showing, the Town of Lake already has about \$100,000 of filegal incebtedness. But there is no probability that the State Board will place the valuation of the thrus indebtedness when due, or borrow another dollar?

A

due, or borrow another dollar?

Again, the Town of Lake is under a special charter, and can exercise no power except that which the charter expressly grants. An examination of the charter expressly grants. An examination of the charter expressly grants. An examination of the charter shows that, among the enumerated powers of the town, is not the power to borrow money or contract a bonded in the corporation by its charter, what authority has it to contract a debt of over \$800,000, or any debt other than to meet current expenses? Where the debt has not the sanction of law (because it is out of the power of the town to contract it) any taxpayer can enjoin the collection of a tax to pay the principal and interest. No doubt the Committee, at the next meeting of the taxpayers, will report what it deems proper to be done in reference to this unauthorized debt.

Recently \$40,000 of the debt of the town became due when the town had exceeded the constitutional limit of indebtedness. As the town could not pay this amount because of the abstraction of the Sinking Fund, its only duty was to say to the bondholders "You must wait for your principal or sue the town." To further contract or extend the debt, and to promise to pay further interest, would violate the Constitutions. Any such extension or promise would be void. Where the constitution, the town can take no other action than to pay the debt. Any other action would be void. The payment of rurther interest on this \$40,000 may be enjoined, and whatever has been illegally paid recovered by anit against the individuals. Sapervisor Condit has given a bond, so that, if the taxpayers see fit, they are not wholly without semely for any illegal discursements.

POR SALE-BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AT Boogers Park on long time and low rate of interest, Parties destring to build will furnish two thirds the money required. D. W. KEAN, S. LaSalle-st. POR SALE-5100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cau train livesdy on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Boom 4.

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—IN VILLAGE OF GREENUT, CUMberland Co., Ill., 1,500 inhabitants, good schools and churches, 12 acres, good house, barn, and fine orchard, and pleasty small fruit; 25, and, or would exchange for clear house and iof in city. J. H. KEKLER, 183 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SO ACRES, 28 MILES FROM CITY, and 8 miles from Hobert, Ind., 25 acres timber, balance cultivated; fromts on Deep River; house, barn, and orchard; \$35 per acre; cash and time. J. H. KEKLER, 163 Clark-st.

BEAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-I HAVE SI,500 CASH AND MORT-gage of \$1,000 secured on farm worth \$2,500 for brick residence on West Side. Give location. W 94, Tribune office.

West Sides
TO RENT-THE MOST CONVENIENT AND COMplete houses in the city for the price, just erected,
at corner Mource and Oakley-sia; open for inspection
all hours of day; plans at our office; \$40 per month.
POTWIN & CORRY, 148 Dearborn. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn.

TO RENT-415 PEB MONTH-FINE NEW BRICK houses, 666 and 970 West Polk-st., all modern improvements, in fine order. Apply at 535 Western-at.

TO RENT-VERY LOW, FIRE NEW MARBLE Tront house, 215 Ashiand-av.; references required. Inquire at 211 Ashiand-av.

TO RENT-A NEW CONVENIENT TWO-570RY house, 242 West Van Buren-st., with hot and cold water. Address 193 South Peoria-st. water. Address 165 South Peorla-st.

TO RENT-CHEAP-A FINE COTTAGE OF 6
1 rooms, 388 South Robey-st., half block from streetcars; also two flats, four rooms each, corner Indians
and Franklin-sts. F. A. WEAGE, 38 Washington-st.,
Room 7.

TO RENT-HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS ON ADAMS-ST.,
1 Beast Wood; furnished or unfurnished. Apply at
159 East Washington-st., Room 3.

South Side.

TO RENT-THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house No. 31 Twenty-fith-st,; 14 rooms; all modern improvements; in perfect order; terms, \$40 per month. Apply at Office 15 Chamber of Commerce. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS,
modera, conveniently located on the South Side.
A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANAav., near Thirtieth-st.; dining-room on parlorfloor. Address Z 73, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND LINcoin-av. cars, a new id-room brick, south front,
walnut grained, eight closeis, and every convenience; a
lu-room marble-front, furnace, etc.; also a 7-room
fat, second story, Sept. 1. CHAS. N. HALE, 153
Randolph-st. TO RENT-HOUSE, THREE STORIES AND BASE-ment, at 250 East Ohio-st. Inquire Room 8, 126 Degree at. TO BENT-SOME VERY DESIRABLE DWELL-ings, flats, and cottages near Lincoln Park at low figures. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 529 Huribut-st.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see thom. E. N. TILLOTSON, 106 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-BOOMS.

To RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished; also two unfurnished rooms for house-teeping, at 78 stast Van Buren-st. Reeping. at 78 East Van Buren-st.

ORENT-NICELY FURNISHED BOOMS-APPLY
at Room 30, 115 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT-109 STATE-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison, bandsomely furnished rooms at
82, \$2.50, \$3, and \$4 per week.

West Stde.

TORENT-6 ROOMS: WATER IN KITCHEN: HALP rooms, \$3. Apply at 158 west Harrison-st. Miscellaneous.
TO RENT-PLEASANT ROOM FOR A LADY AND pantleman, board for ady only. Address, for three days, Z 74, Tribune office.
TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-HALF OF SPILENDID OFFICE NO. 1
Portland Block, being corner basement. One of
the finest offices in the city. Apply on premises.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A SUITE OF THRKE without board for unfurnished, with board, or without board if convenient to good table board, for two ladies, will look at pleasantly-located flats convenient to table board, on either side of the city. References exchanged. Address M B H, 246 South Water. erences exchanged. Address M B H, 249 South water

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A
room, with or without board, handsomely fur
shaled, on Michigan-av., between Tweifth and Twen
ty-second-sta. Address Z-95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISED ROOM, WITH
out board, a pleasant room with modern conveniences, by a single gentieman; references exchanged
permanent if autisable; must be in desirable location
and terms reasonable. Address B, Lock-Box 535. W ANTED—TO RENT—BY AN AMERICAN PAMsouth side preferred; rent low. Z 70, Tribune office.

W ANTED—TO RENT—BY SOUTH SIDE OF BOOMS FOR Hight housekeeping; so the side preferred; rent low. Z 70, Tribune office.

W ANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF BOOMS FOR Hight housekeeping, on South Side. Z 88, Tribune office.

A WIDOW LADY WILL SELL THE ESTABLISHment of ber late husband, eansisting of 4 young
horses; amongst them are 2 very fast young mares and is
good family or business horses; also an elegant side-bes
top buggy, by J. B. Brewster, New York, and a good
square-box end-spring top buggy, and a pheeton with
pole and shafts, single and double harness, stable utensils. Apply to the EEPHEW, at barn, rear 302 Michigan-by.

role and shafts, single and double harress, stable utensila. Apply to the EEPHEW, at barn, rear 302 Michigan-ay.

D'AT FORGET TO CALL AT THE PARSONS & NEVILLE Carriage Manufacturing Company's warrerooms and factory. 2nd 200, 2nd 100 feet and 100 feet a

WANTED—A HORSE. BUGGT to AND HARMASS.

Winter. A. H. SANBORN, rear of 150 West Monroe.

MUSICAL.

A PINE BEW YHEST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANO. elegant style of case, Di-octave, Strings, as injured in Fransportation; will sell if which the original style of case, Di-octave, Strings, as injured in Fransportation; will sell if which cover and stook of planos and organs ever exhibited in the West; low prices, and every instrument fully warrasticed; can sell ob installments; old instruments have the exchange.

Corner State and Adams-stated and Adams-state and Adams-stated and and organism of the planos. Bradbury planos, Story & Camp pianos. Bradbury planos, Story & Camp pianos. Bradbury planos, Story & Camp pianos, faste on easy parametics of for rent, 200 instruments now in stock. Remember that we deal in none but reliable goods, and that we can ober you the best bargains to be found in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

HALLET. DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS where the only ones out of over forty competitors that received special mention and honor: at the Centennial. They stand in tune longer than any planos made. They are rich and full in ions, constructed to endure, and are in avery executial the perfect planos where any planos was any planos made. They are rich and full in ions, constructed to endure, and are in avery executial the perfect planos with the age. Musical manifest and Davis & Co. 's uprights unrivaled."

Story of the price extalogues free on turnished application.

Corner State and Adams-states.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXPERIENCED CATTLE-MAN, OWNING alsurghter-house in Colorado, would form parties also with some thoroughly raliable party having \$5,000 to engage in shipping dressed beef. For rull particular address, with reference, 2 off. Tribune office. POR SALE—RESTAURANT DOING A PIRST-class business, for cash and some trade, to good party. Inquire at 100 Fitth-av. POR SALE—A FEW MORE STATES ON A valuable patent. Call or address 31 East Washing. T VHILDES PAIGHT. CAll of address 31 East Washington-th.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESTAURANT, WITH All fixtures complete, doing a first-class business; cheap. For particulars address 2 fee, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE—DELMONICO BILLIARD PARTORS, for \$2,500; cash, required \$4,500. Those meaning business address at once as above.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH \$200 OR \$500, TO the office.

SE WING MACKINES.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINI in eachange for French leasons by an experience teacher from Paris. Address W 91, Tribuse office. PERSONAL

WANTED - FIRST-CLASS SALESMAY AND MOREMAN IN BUTTON TO THE SALESMAY AND HOUSE SPECIAL COMMENTS OF THE SALESMAY AND HOUSE SPECIAL COMMENTS OF THE SALESMAY AND HOUSE SPECIAL COMMENTS OF THE SALESMAY AND THE SALESMAY OF THE S WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT ment to take charge of a retail millinery department. Must be a young man, congette, and with a city experience in this department. Apply for two days to 2 on. Tribues office.

walary. Address E 76, Tribene office.

WANTED-VOUNG MAN WITH SIE CASH, business interest, light, pleasant; situation and reasonable salary; in another city. Inquire at No. 130 Madison-st., Hoom 7.

Trades.

WANTED-A GOOD WAGONMAKER OR BLACK—mith, who will purensse a general repair—shop, having an A I location in a country town, where the owner has realized \$2,000 in the last year, not withstanding the hard times, but is obliged to sell on account of failing health. For particulars inquire or address G L. Tribane office. WANTED-2 EXPERIENCED CLOAK OR COAT pressers; none but experienced hands need apply CHICAGO SUIT CO., 67 and 80 South Franklin-st. WANTED-A GOOD COMPETENT MAN TO RU Circular sawa A PLAMONDON & CO., South Citaton-st.

Conchangen, Teamstern, &c.

WANTED—A STEADT YOUNG MAN FOR DRIV
or, in a beer-hortling business. Apply as 578 West
Lake-st., from 5 to 10 a.m.

Employment Agencies,
WANTED - 100 COAL MINERS: A WINTER
work and free fare. 50 railroad isborers. B. F
CHRISTIAN & CO., 298 South Water-st. WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WIN consin. 50 teams at \$3.50 per day. 50 coal miners J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 23 West Randoupa-st. WANTED-25 MORE MEN POB LAKE SIPERIE on Government work, at \$1,50,per day; Joh last all winter. Call garly, as the boat will leave t evening. 258 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

wening. 258 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE. ENERGETIC MAN. about 33 years of age, a feet 3 inches to 5 feet 11 inches in height; whatever other inches in height; whatever other inches in height; whatever other faculty of speaking fluently anylong, he must be conversal with English, and possess the faculty of speaking fluently melligently in that language as a American preferred; melligently of the act canvasing, and of gentlemanly deportment, act canvasing, and of gentlemanly deportment. All the second of the control of th WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE
fourth year, circulation over 10,000, 3 months, is
cents. JAMES F. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-S., Chicago. cents. JAMES F. SCOTT. 69 Dearborn-St., Chicago.

W ANTED-MEN, MEN, MEN, S. STARTS YOU in hashess that pays betier than wages. Call at Room 15, 145 Clark-st., JOHNSON & CO.

W ANTED-FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN AS POR-ter. Atherion House, 973 Wabash-av.

W ANTED-39 GOOD HOD-CARRIERS AT NEW Court-House. F. J. SEXTON, Contractor. WANTED-TWO SMART BOYS. MUST COMP well recommended. NICOLL, the tailor, Lake-side Building, 214 and 216 South Clark-st. WANTED—ANY LOY BOY WHO CAN TAKE
WANTED—ANY LOY BOY WHO CAN TAKE
WANTED—A BELL-BOY WHO CAN TAKE
orders in the restaurant at the Parker Home, Haisted and Madison-st. sted and Madison st.

WANTED—I WANT AN ACTIVE MAN TO SELL Tribune office. Tribuns office.

WANTED—MAN WITH \$100 CASH TO TRAVEL
and assist during fairs; chance to make money. 178
West Washington st., after \$p. m.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE PYROMETER
oven door knob and 500 other new and fast-seling articles. Just the thing for fairs, expositions, etc.
Indicements greater than any other house can offer.
C. M. LININGTON. 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A NEAT. WILLING GIRL, TO DO the work for ave. 276 South Robey-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED-AT 1853 PRAIRIE-AV., A GOOD COOK, washer, and froner; must have references. WANTED—SERMAN GIRL FOR GANERAL housework sel Maliones.

WANTED—SERMAN GIRL FOR GANERAL housework sel Maliones.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR PRIVATE family: must be good cook and laundran. Apply at 853 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK: ONE with some conscience and willing to make hereal useful as 9:30 o'clock. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING IN A private boarding-bonse at 250 Ontario-st. North

WANTED-A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL
at 10s WATTED-A, GOOD STRONG GERMAN OR
WANTED-A, GOOD STRONG GERMAN OR
Sweds girl for general housework in private
family. Call with references, 120s Indiana-av. WANTED-DINING-ROOM GIRL AT THE PAR-WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-o'clock at No. 21 North Peorla-st. Apply after 8 WANTED-GIRL FOR CHAMBER AND LAUN-dry work in small private boarding-house; one used to waiting on table. Apply at 10 Ashiand-av., near Monroe-st. near Monroe-st.

WANTED-A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO
general work in a private family; Swedish or
German preferred. Call at 291 West Randolph-st.

Wanted GRL-ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS running a Davisse ring-machine, for work on leather. Call at 145 South Clinion-st. Nurses,
WANTED-A WET-NURSE; GERMAN PREFERred. Call at 545 Michigan-av. between 1 and 5 o'clock p. m.

WANTED-A NURSE-GIRL, AT 580 JACKSONst., 3d door west of Aahland-av.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL, AT 589 JACKSONR., 3d door west of Ashland-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMPETENT, MIDDLEared Protestant nurse, with first-class recommendations, to take entire charge of child. Call at 395
Superior-st. about noon.

Miscellameous.

WANTED—PIRST-CLASS LADT CANVASSERS
in city; business pissasant and profitable. Apply
at 45 East Jackson-st., or 51 North Ada.

WANTED—ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DEsiring light, profitable supployment in all cities
and towns of the United States call or address HUDSON, CRAIGIR & COL., 422 West Mailton-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST. —A NICE ASSORTment of furnished rooms to rent, with board. Day

10 ment of furnished rooms to rent, with board. Bay-board. Terms reasonable.

21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE.

21 Single rooms, all new, from 55 to 57 per week, with board; twenty-one meal tickets, \$4.

22 PleasT VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—without board, by the day or week. West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed front room with board for two. Terms mod-

erate.

23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO BOARDERS CAN
23 be accommodated with first-class board and room
at a very moderate price.

Sorth Side

247 INDIANA-ST., NEAR STATE—ONE LARGE
front room to rent, and single rooms, nearly
furnished, with or without board.

Turnished, with or without board.

Motels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, 331, 353, 353, AND 397 STATEdist. between Van Buren and Harrison—\$1.50 per
dist. per week, \$6, \$7, and \$8: Isble-board, per week,
\$6. \$60 rooms well ventilated and heatily furnished; table
horic-table.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.,
nelf Mooro-st.—Good board and room, \$1.50 per
day: \$5 to \$7 per week; lodgings, \$0 cents; single meals,
do cents; rooms, without board, \$2 to \$5 per week. W INDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. OPPOSITE the Palmer House, only two blocks from the Exposition Soliding-Sherry turnished moons, with board; day board, 45 per week. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE
furnished room and board on North Side; respectshie accommodations at a very moderate price; near
Lincoln Fark preferred. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

DOARD—NEAR OAKLAND, KENWOOD, OR
lifet Fark Stations, by a young man, at moderate
rates. W 62, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:20, A pockethoot containing \$73; a reward of \$10 will be paid for fits return to E. W. MOWE, Falumer Monse.

COST—ON MON BOSE OR CLARK-ST. YESTERDAY a bitsch morecoe Dockethook with \$20 and some change: finder will be rewarded by leaving at this office, or 250 Michigan-av.

COST—A SORREL, HORSE, BLIND IN LEFT \$72, about 8 years old. Call at 200 North ashiand-av., near North-av: fiberal reward will be paid.

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COST—AT WASHINGTON HRIGHTS. AT NORA I yellow a proper to the call of the control of the D night, a small, chunty, fray there. Liberal reward for her recovery. A. M. SKARLES, 162 Lehr-e. CTRAYED-OR STOLKN-FROM FREMISES 419. S. Wahnab-av.. on the 27th inst., a young tan-colored service dog: had on his neek: a brass collar. A liberal reward will be paid for his return. CHAS. E. FARGO. TO EXCHANGE, TO EXCHANGE—\$4.000—"A"—2 CANAL BOATS
one is a propeller; free and dent; I want a good
store or dwelling; will assume \$2.000. T. R. BOXD.
ROOM 7. TO Madison 5.

TO EXCHANGE—500 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND
I sear relived station, in lowa; would make a solely
did form; cale, if occase near Chicago. R. EMPARET.
123 Description., Bloom 14.

SITUATIONS WANTED WALE SHUATION WANTED—A GRANTIEW AT (STEEL STEEL Refor, III.

TUATION WANTED—TO EXHIBIT OR BE
goods at Expendition Building: all years' experies
produced by the second section guarantees. Address 25, Tribuse of
UTGATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS OF
ed. closed, or examised, accounts adjusted; p.
etc. attended to day-time or evening. Add
BRASHER, care Y. M. C. A., No. 186 Madiso
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BRASHER, CARE Y. M. C. A., No. 186 MAD TUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIS years experience in a wholesale or retail the city or country. Address Z.58, Tribus

Miscellameous.

SITUATION WANTED AS PROOF-READE.

Scompositor, or any position in printing office or or of it, by temperate, industrious young man. Address 2 33. Tribune office. 2 St. Tribune office.

STOATION WANTED-AN OFFORTUNITY TO STAYED in the country with a term for a parent-medicine, stationery, or send house. Address for three days 2 GS. Tribune office. Truation Wanted-As Traveling Sales man with a fancy goods, mastenary, or druggist under home by a man of experience. Address for two lays, Zez, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE.

Description

OFFURTION WANTED-BY A COMPETER TO to cook, wash, and iron in a first-class privately; city references. Frame call at 42 files is an the store, for two days. O do second work of peneral nonnework. 143 Me-Gregor-st.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A FIRST-CLASS
Swedish girl in a small private family to do general housework. Coll as of South Greiness.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG LADY TO do dising-room work. Please call early at 753 Wa-bath-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE young woman for to do second-work or cooling in some first-class American family; can farrelsh best of city references. Please call or address its lough jet-ferron-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE GIFT.

O to do general homeowork; references if required. Please call at 541 South Judician.

STUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work or seving in a private family. Apply at 160 West Thirteenth-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK or several cook of references. Call or siddress i J. 605 Fulton-st. (West).

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL AS A cook do not not considered to the cook of t

Sprit to de general housework. Call for two days as 750 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN KIPERIENCED cook (German), or will cook, wash, and from first-class references. 765 Michigan-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO OGENERAL HOUSE—Swork in a small family, or second work. Apply at 260 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FOUND of the small primary of the stain of the small primary. Beterance given if required. Call at 10 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl to cook. wash, and from in a first-class American family. Good references given if required. Call at 110 Twenty-second-si., up-stairs, for two output for the call at 110 Twenty-second-si., up-stairs, for two output for three days.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO DO SIght housework: wages not so much an object, but wish a good home. Call at 20 Miller-st., near Harrison, for three days. or three days.

Situation Wanted—By Respectable Girl.

Stode general housework in small family, or second work. Please call, for two days at set Wasaba-av.

Situation Wanted—By Respectable Girl.

Stode general housework in small family, or second work. Please call, for two days at set Wasaba-av.

Situation Wanted—By A Woman As First-son-st., Room 3, second door, for two days.

Senimstressees.

Situation Wanted—By A Good German Yiri to do sewing and take care of children, and make hereif generally useful. Call at \$20 west Adams-st.

Situation Wanted—As Shamstress in Philyman and the control of the co

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS STORRHOUSE PON EVERY DE scription of personal property. HALE Building 202 to 206 Randolph-st.; advances; low rates. A byances on Furniture and Plan Without removal; money loaned on good collater 151 Randolph-st., room 3. A. A. -MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURN C. B. WIESUN, Room S. 118 Handelph-st. G. R. WILSON, ROSES, 118 Randolph-48.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private onice, 120 Kandolph-88... near Clerk. Booms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

NY AMOUNT, LARGN OR SMALL, TO LOAN ON A Chicago real estate, at lowest current rates. O. R. GLOVER, II Dearborn-48.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. O'CHICAGO O'C

WANTED—83, 300 FOR 3 OR 3 TRARS ON CHI-cago River Dock property; a small part of the property commands a secured annual rental of \$400; the security is ample. Inquire at law office of LEWIS UMLAUF, 14 Honore Block, 184 Dearborn-94. MISCELLANEOUS. A. GOODRICH, ATTY-AT-LAW, 124 DRARBOENA. st., Chicago. Advice free; no fee unless successful; 13 yrs' experience. Correspondence confidential.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly
attended to. JONAS GELDER. 200 State-et.

attended to. JONAS GELDER. 200 State-26.

ONE, THREE, AND FIVE-GEST PIEGES TO BE had at the Chicago Savings Institution, 134 Dearborn-24, corner of Madison.

Tor 1878 (fourth year of publication)—Wanted—a general agent for Chicago. having experience in the directosy business; very liberal terms to the right man. Address, with particulars and good reference to G. DECOLANGE & CO., Publishers, & Bond-st., New-york. York.

WANTED-TINNERS ATTENTION-CASH WILL
be paid for a pair of square shears, if good and
chasp; differ for small panch. The Rivet Bucket Co.,
54 Franklin-st.

WANTED-TO BUY, A CITY LICENSE FOR A
saloon. Address 2.77, Tribane case. WESTERN TRADE-MERCHANTS CAN OBTAIN Feliable abstracts of all business-men of New Mat-ico, part of Colorado and Texas, with infernation as to standing and dealing, by addressing W.St., Tribuns.

PARTNERS WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH 28.00 to \$20,000, can have half paragraphip in angle, legitimate business, well established that will make a fortune. Please address for lateries V 78, Tribuse office.

PARTNER WANTED—GERMAN PREFERRED. With 8500 to \$600 cash for a good-paying business which can be extended all over United States; capital invested can be windrawn in 8 to 12 months. Address Z 56, Tribuse office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, 34 YEARS clerk or partner. Address W 80, Tribuse office, the size to other links once respectable business either as clerk or partner. Address W 80, Tribuse office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$1,500 TO \$2,000, IN first-class established central drug store; no risk; After clear established control drug store in o rink; sure income. Address Z 75. Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-THIRD INterest in a well-established manufacturing bushessthat will bear investigation; can

PARTNERS WANTED.

ASTRONOM THE PROPERTY OF THE P Walant-ov.

I WILL PAY THE BIDHEST CASH FIRITH FOR boushold goods and insychantine of all kinds. Cast or eddress D L. 271 Shedhold. ov.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, OR WEST Marthon-ot., soil all kinds of bousehold goods on mentily payments; boy prices; casy terms.

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Hooley's Theatre, set, between Clark and LaSalle. En-as Mary Cary. "Poor Jo." Afternoon

Cotton's Opera-House. onroe street, between State and Dearbo th, the Detective." Afternoon and ever

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were generally caster yesterday. Mess pork closed a shade easier, at \$12.25@12.27% for September and \$12.32%@12.27% for September and \$12.32% for October. Lard closed 2%c per 100 lbs lower, at \$12.27% for September and \$12.32% for October. Meats were firmer, closing at 5%c for loose shoulders and 6%c for do short ribs. Lake loose shoulders and 6%c for do short ribs. Lake freights were active and weak, at 3s asked for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at \$1.09 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed 1½@2c lower, at \$1.04¼ for August and 96%c for September. Corn closed steady at 42c cash and 41%c for September. Oats closed tame at 23c cash and 23%c for September. Ryc closed ½c lower, at 58½c. Earley closed 1½c lower, at 68½c for September. Hogs were fairly active and 5@10c higher for heavy grades. Cattle were quiet and unchanged. Sheep were dull at previous prices. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 306, 831 bu wheat, 1, 412, 463 bu corn, 307, 310 bu oats, 117, 127 bu rye, and 90, 633 bu barley. bu oats, 117, 127 bu rye, and 90,633 bu barley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$104.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 95%.

An official bulletin regarding Ser evening, states that the patient is conva-lescing slowly but satisfactorily, and there is now a good prospect of his recovery.

A Salt Lake dispatch brings the intellige that Brigham Young has been stricken down by cholera morbus, and, although his numerous family maintain that he is in a mending way, outside opinion leans in a different direction, and the saint's early demise is generally predicted.

Maryland Militia, believing themselves highly aggrieved, contemplate resignation in a body this evening. They are blamed very widely for reckless shooting done by the men of their command in the riotous roubles of July 29, whereby eleven people mostly innocent spectators, met their death or were mortally hurt, the last victim ex piring yesterday, after many days of excru-

battle against sin now being waged on the Desplaines camp-ground is the awakening of interest in the hearts of our Swedish nore, toward the stolid than the emotional, and the season must be of unusual refresh invoked. Yet a number of these people have been brought under conviction since the camp-meeting opened, and at a protracted meeting which lasted all of Monday night thirty more were won unto the fold. They have taken hold of the matter in thorough earnest, and the natives stand around in considerable wonder as they con template an awakening among their alie ren such as they never looked for and from which they now expect the best and

There is considerable reason to believe that the new ordinance, passed by an almost unan-imous vote at the last session of the Common Council, requiring the rendering establish-ments to take out licenses, will accomplish something practical in the way of abating the stench nuisance. Under this ordinance, the Mayor may revoke the license of any e nent which is found violating management of that kind of business, and the police will have the right to enter the rendering houses night or day to ascertain whether they are complying with the laws. There has at no time been any doubt that the There has at no time been any doubt that the night stenches which infect the atmosphere of this city arise from the failure of the rendering houses to decodrize the foul gases generated in their process, but the difficulty heretofore has been in apprehending the offenders while in the act of blowing off the gases and in procuring witnesses for prosecuting in case of an indictment. The new ordinance places a more summary process into the hands of the city authorities, and it is not unlikely that the owners of the rendering houses will provide and constantly employ the proper decodorizing machinery when they find that their licenses may be revoked and their business ing machinery when they find that their licenses may be revoked and their business brought to a stand-still by their neglect to do so. The health and comfort of the city demand the strict enforcement of this new ordinance, and the police especially should be put on the alert in order to give the public the full benefit that is expected of it.

tour through Europe cannot have failed to notice the studious manner in which he has thus far avoided France, although Paris just now would be a very interesting city for the General to visit, as the centre of a great ce. The political campaign of Mac-ox es. Truss would have been of intense

The cause has already begun to leak out. Gen. Grant is recognized in Europe as the champion of Republicanism, and, wherever been, has received his most enthus ome from the people. This would astic welcome from the people. This would not do in France at the present time. The Republican manifestations and ovations which his presence would produce would prejudice MacManon's prospects altogether too seriously. The French Republicans could not ask for a more powerful advocate for their cause than this reticent but successful Republican soldier, who, for its transport was at the halm of eight stormy years, was at the helm of the American Republic. Invidious compari-sons would be instituted at once; so the cunning diplomat steps in and intimates to him that he had better postpone his visit until after the elections, and that he will receive a warmer welcome in cooler weather.

Probably one reason why the managers of the Inter-State Exposition, which opens to-day, were induced to fix the opening this year at an earlier period, and determine upon longer term than usual, was the gene feeling that the fall trade will assume activity earlier than usual. But the success of the first few days of the Exposition naturally depends to a large extent upon the local interest that is felt in it, and Chicago people ought to take this sufficiently into account to ought to take this sufficiently into account to make the opening a popular success. The Exposition is now an established institution, and it has been proved to have a value as well as an interest to the city. The managers confidently promise that the attractions for this year shall exceed those of any pre vious year, and be superior to those of any other similar exhibition ever given in this country outside of the Centennial. In this case, the prolongation of the term will probably not abate the interest nor jeopardize the success of the experiment.

crushing of a crooked Whisky Ring, and especially that band of illicit Tennessee dislers known to fame as the "Moonshiners, has puzzled the Treasury officials almost as much as the financial question. For years the Ring has carried on its manufacture of tortuous highwines, shaking defiant fists in the faces of Marshals and their Deputies, and ring the laws to interfere in their of happiness and the operation of their stills All efforts at force having signally failed, the guardians of the law determined upon a trial of moral suasion with "fixins," and last Saturday the citizens of Henry County inaugurated a barbecue, to which the "Moonshiners" were invited, and which they attended with the alacrity a barbecue inevitably inspires. Speeches were made by the United States Senator, the Representative, Revenue Collector, and Marshal of the District, and, under the comroast beef, the hearts of the whiskyites were melted within them, and they looked upon a proposition to agree with their adversary quickly while in the way with him, and said it was good. With hearts full of con-trition and stomachs surcharged with ox, laws in the future. and to deliver themselves up and stand trial for their former shortnings when beckond to by the Marshal This will tend to break up illicit distilling in Tennessee, and will do much to extend the influence of the barbecue as a means of sav-

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION There is some little romance in the failure of the State Savings Institution, and not a little mystery, arising from the close water established upon its transactions by President Spences, and his tenacity in refusing to permit any thorough investigation into the a position and secure confidence, -efforts that were met on every hand by peculiar mis fortunes, and finally signally defeated. Though sadly crippled since the fire it was hoped by the management that the Institution would worry through, but the series of sudden failnes in St. Louis brought a run upon the quivering bank, which, in an effort to save itself, paid out from \$300,000 to \$400,000 of it cash means without securing the object sought—the allaying of the excitement. It was finally forced to fall back upon the sixtyday rule, though it has constantly paid out money to needy depositors. This drain, the payment of the half-yearly interest of 8 per cent on \$4,000,000 of deposits, and the slo receipts of deposits, conspired to still further weaken the institution, which, up to July 1, had paid \$800,000 over its receipts. and thus parted with the bulk of its cash

Masses of real estate, which could not be turned owing to the general depression of the market, crippled paper secured by lots whose buildings had been destroyed by the fire, and an enormous amount of unimp property, taken for debt, and valuable only s it represented a dead loss in the taxes that must be paid, made up the list. The \$500,000 capital had been wiped away and the interest of the stockholders extinguished the prosperity of the bank, and shrunk it from a live and healthy institution to a pittful monument of the banking system. It is estimated that nearly one-third of its loans were to me-chanics and the salaried class, who borrowed to build homes, and whom the Institution endeavored by every means to assist when the hour of payment found them unable to respond. All this time it preserved its high rate of interest on deposits, notwithst the fact that much of its money was idle an its expenses heavy. Perhaps this outline of its affairs will remove any doubt that may exist as to the propriety of the explosion.

It is certain that Mr. Spences did not fully enjoy the confidence of the financial community. His unfortunate experience in the Cook County National, which subsequently landed high and dry, militated against him seriously, and through him against the State Savings. But he managed to stem even this tide until the troub St. Louis precipitated the disaster he had hoped to avert. But little could be learned of the condition of the bank for some time before the failure, and this

fact, connected with surmises that Mr. Spences had reasons for suppressing all information, did not tend to the establishment of the confidence he coveted.

When the necessity for raising money became absolute, Mr. Spences went among bankers and said he had \$1,000,000 in paper good for its face, \$1,000,000 in slow paper, and \$1,000,000 in miscellaneous securities. Per conin miscellaneous securities. Per contra, his obligations were \$3,000,000, and on this showing he wanted \$300,000 on such securities as he could afford to part with, claiming that this would enable him to raise

from \$300,000 to \$500,000 in New York, with which he could restore credit. It was readily seen that he would have no firstass securities left, and that the bank must securities than when the corn was waving, the crops moving, and business generally more brisk.

As to the dividends for depositors, Mr. Spences has claimed that they will reach 75 or 80 per cent, or, under first-class management, 90 per cent, if the paper were sold wisely and slowly, while bad management will reduce them to 60 or 70 per cent. How much really will be realized depends upon the manner in which the vast mass of rea estate can be utilized.

The question whether the affairs of the bank have been managed dishonestly or merely imprudently is asked, and an investi-gation is awaited anxiously. Mr. SPENCER has always been secretive, and has kept the details of his administration to himself. In how far this has been a wise course is left for time to determine. The depositors feel desirous of understanding the matter, even if they receive no other equivalent for their

From these facts it is manifest that the State Savings Institution was doomed. No general pressure exists upon banking interests, and none was needed to cripple the oundation of this one institution. Flush imes might have saved it, but flush times were necessary, and a little pinching, which has not yet, and will not, affect the rest, has raised the tombstone of the bank whose vitality has been sadly impaired since the

THE OHIO IMPLACABLES ANSWERED. In the course of Gen. GARFIELD's recent speech at Athens, O., he took occasion to make a statement in regard to President HAYES' attitude toward the South which hould commend itself to fair-minded men. His statement of the case has the more weight because Gen. GARFIELD is one of those who, like Senator Morron, would probably have taken a different view of the nstitutional rights of the General Government to interfere to sustain the Repub-Carolina. At the same time he admits that the President's action has been unquestion ably conformable to the constitutional exigencies, and that it is in perfect harmony with the declaration of the National Repub lican platform which President Haves was pledged to carry out. This view of the matter, as advanced and sustained by Gen. GARFIELD, will not fail to influence thinking men of Ohio to treat the Implacable schemers with the contempt they The first point made by him is that it is

unfair and untrue to say that if Gov. Haves was elected President, then PACKARD was elected Governor, and, vice versa, that if PACK-ARD was not elected Governor of Louisiana, then HAYES was not elected President. The answer he makes to this is the same that THI Tribune insisted upon when the Implacables first suggested the sophism. Gov. HAYES was elected President of the United States by means of the Electoral vote of Louisians it is true, since without that vote he would not have been elected. But that Electoral vote was given to him by the Returning Board, which by the law of the State is me the final judge of the count. It was subsequently confirmed to him by the national tribunal upon which both Houses of Congress agreed in the nature of a compromis hen the conflict over the national count of he Electoral votes became alarming. The vote for Governor of the State was subject by law to very different conditions. The turning Board was not the final judge in their houses than form in this case. It was the province of the Louisiana Legislature to determine the vote of Governor. But there were two Legislatures, each claiming to be the gen tine, at the time Mr. HAYES was inaugurate He chose to abandon the old policy of the preceding Administration, which would have ecognized one or the other, and sustained by the force of national troops the Governo it might name; he awaited the formation of single Legislature with a quorum of lawully-elected members, who would then have an unquestioned right to determine who had elected Governor. This is precisely what occurred subsequently, and, when single Legislature had been formed with s onstitutional quorum, it declared that NICHOLLS had been elected Governor, and the

charge that President Haves has abandoned the negroes to the mercies of the men who held them in slavery, and who now propos to deprive them of their political rights The peculiar injustice of this charge is found in the fact that, thus far, under the new pol icy of President HAYES, there has not been single event to indicate that the negroes will be harassed, persecuted, threatened, or in midated as much as they were under the old order of things. Aside from the consti-tutional objection to the employment of the army and navy to sustain contestants for the possession of Southern States, the chief practical objection to that policy was that it failed utterly to guarantee to the negroes the protection of their political right though this was professedly its main pur oose. It did not prevent bulldozing in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, or South Carolina during the last campaign; it had previously failed in those and other Southern tates; and, indeed, the only Southern States in which the negroes were permitted to exer-cise their political rights without personal langer were the States in which the carpetaggers had failed in spite of the support of the National Government. The charge of abandoning the negroes could at the most be made in the single State of Louisiana, all the other Southern States having passed out of the control of the Republicans before President HAYES was inaugurated, and in that State there is political peace for the first time since the War. Whenever there shall be a revival of political violence or an inva-sion of the political rights of the blacks in Louisiana, or any other Southern State, there is no reasonable doubt that President HAYES
will enforce strictly all the laws that Congress has provided for the protection of the negroe and the preservation of the peace; and, until he shall fail to do this, it will continue to be unfair and malicious to charge that he has abandoned the colored race.

be familiar with all the events of the excitbe raminar with an the events of the excit-ing period immediately preceding the agree-ment upon the Electoral Commission and during the session of that tribunal, denies emphatically that President Hayes was in any way a party to any understanding he would turn Louisians over to the D crats in case the Democrats would acqu in the declaration of his election.

clares it as his belief that the acquiescence of the Southern members in the verdict of the Electora Commission did not originate go under by the 1st of January, and bankers concluded that there would be less disappointment if it should fall now than in the winter, when less could be realized on the cause the Southern members who refused to defeat the country of the country of the cause the Southern members who refused to defeat the country of the country of the cause the Southern members who refused to defeat the country of the cause the southern members who refused to defeat the country of the cause the southern members who refused to defeat the cause the southern members who refused to defeat the cause the southern members who refused to defeat the cause the southern members who refused to defeat the cause the southern members who refused to defeat the cause the southern members who refused to defeat the cause the southern members who refused to defeat the cause the southern members who refused the cause the cause the southern members who refused the cause the cause the cause the cause the southern members who refused the cause the cau subsequently adopted, but that it was be-cause the Southern members who refused to defeat the count by filibustering felt in honor bound to abide by the verdict of a tribunal to which they had previously agreed to refer the dis-pute. It is not easy to conceive that there should have been any arrangement of this kind, whether authorized or unauthorized by President HAYES, with which Gen. GARFIELD was unacquainted, and this imaginary ver-sion of the matter, which the Southern people were at first willing to admit as a means for inducing the adoption of a policy of pacification, and which the Implacables have since encouraged as a means for bringing that policy into disrepute, may now be definitely abandoned on all sides. The President's treatment of the Southern States has been precisely what the Republican platform promised, and the only policy that could have been adopted under the circumst with safety to the party or the country.

HOW PROHIBITION PROHIBITS. Actual facts and figures that cannot be easily controverted make the best argument in dealing with the question of political temperance. They involve no issue of moral suasion, and they are readily understood Facts and figures of this sort from the State of Maine are most conclusive of all, because coercive prohibition has been tested longer and more thoroughly in that State than in any other. If there is any one city in Maine that can furnish better evidence as to the workings of prohibitory laws than another, it is Bangor. The Sheriff's posse in Bangor has been particularly busy, as may be in ferred from the announcements of seizures, which, on the 17th of this month, were placarded upon the City-Hall. Above the City-Hall proper is a hall where political temperance meetings are held nightly, below it is a lock-up where venders of stimulants are incarcerated. The placards set forth seizures of wine, beer. and strong liquors in glasses, flasks, bottles and other small quantities, showing that the authorities have been busy not alone places where liquor has been sold, but in private closets, if not in travelers' carpet bags. Now for the practical results of all this repressive vigilance: The Prohibitory law went into effect in Bangor in 1859 when the work of the clergy was turned over to the Sheriffs to perform, and policemen's clubs took the place of Christian persuasion. Appeals to conscience and reason were substituted by arrests, fines, and imprisonment. Let us see how this system of eforming drunkards worked. During 1852 the number of arrests in Bangor for drunkenness was 222. From that time on the arrest for the same offense have increased almost steadily year by year, until in 1876 they

amounted to 770 drunkenness, having in twenty-five years of political prohibition nearly quadrupled! A very observant correspondent of the Boston Post, whose letter we print elsewhere, writing from Bangor, gives some the material results of this political law of prohibition. He finds, in the first place, that two of the three prominent hotels have passed through bankruptcy, owing to the evere enforcement of the repressive law, the third being kept alive by a heavy capitalist. No hotel in that city is allowed to have a wine-card, or even to furnish a traveler with a glass of beer. The result is, tha the traveling public very largely shuns Bangor, and Portland as well, and go to Boston; and yet the landlords state that there is more liquor drank those who have to come there bring their liquor with them and drink it in their rooms econd, the law interferes with the busines of druggists, who are not allowed to impor liquor to sell as a medicine, and cannot sell liquor at all unless they procure it of the State Agency at an exorbitant price. Third the liquor dispensed by the State Agency is not as pure as that formerly sold by druggists, and this is so notorious that some physicians have ceased to prescribe any quor obtained at the Agency. Fourth by the operation of the law, the to low and irresponsible parties, who sell the vilest quality, and sell it secretly at high profits. Fifth, the prohibition o beer affects only the poor. The rich import their beer in cases from Boston and drink at their homes. This is a discrimination against the poorer classes, who, being deprived of a cheap and harmless beverage, are driven to buy a stronger and more expensive drink in the shape of bad whisky. The next result is that the poor go to the Agency and get their liquor and carouse upon it, the rich import their liquors and keep a great deal on hand, while the young men and the middle classes organize into clubs. Every one is a hypocrite. This correspondent says: "Men are pretending to believe what they really despise. Politicians, from motives of partisan policy, advocate the continuance of a law which they ridicule and daily violate in private. Young men and boys connive at whis ky-smuggling and resort to low, abandoned and secret places to procure liquors. Spies (even women, it is claimed, being used for the purpose) are prowling about, watching for opportunities of petty revenge and keeping an eye upon private dwellings and the condition of a gentleman's pau-This result is one of the worst,

tempted, it has invariably worked in this manner, and it always will. It is only the protest of human nature against sumptuary legislation, the Old Adam arising in every man and resolving that no man shall tell him what he shall eat or what he shall drink. We commend these practical workings of political temperance in Bangor to its advocates, because it has been more strongly test ed and rigorously enforced in Bangor than elsewhere. The machinery for its execution has been perfect, and it has been kept in operation with remorseless industry. is not an experiment there. It been in force for twenty-five long years, and yet drunkenness has increased steadily year by year, and to-day there is more of it than ever. The test of any law is its practical results, -not theories, -and here we have results so decisive that they must results so decisive that they must stagger even the most ardent advocate of prohibition, unless he is determined to shut his eyes and not recognize facts. With such there is no use in making any argument. Fair-minded advocates of prohibition, however, cannot but stop and question whether Christian exhortation than in compre legislation; whether an appeal to the science is not better than a whack on the head with a policeman's club; and whether

and Bangor is not the only city where it

obtains. Wherever prohibition has been at-

be better subserved by inducing peo-leave off drinking fiery, poisonous pounds, and substitute the innocuous and light wines, which are used in countries where intemperance is comparatively known.

GARFIELD AND THE SILVER DOLLAR

Gen. GARPIELD has been making a speed in Ohio, in which he managed to go around the silver dollar without fairly touching it. What is the man afraid of that he ndles the matter so gingerly? If he really thinks the recoinnge of the silver dollar a dangerous measure, why don't he say so, and why does he not oppose it resolutely and bravely. as he would any other wrong? Instead of doing this, he quibbles and equiv impression that he would have a decided ppinion if he dared, and that he knows what really is the just thing to do, but he intends to keep his knowledge to himself. He endeavors to apologize for the act of 1873, and has the hardihood, in the light of the record, to say of that law: "Its declared object wa to adopt the single standard for the United States on the ground that the two metals could not be kept in circulation together,' Will Mr. GARFIELD, when next he speaks on this subject, take the pains to point out the part of the law which "declares" its object to be the adoption of the single (gold) standard? In fact, that act did not demonetize silver. It repealed the authority to coin silver dollars; but how? Even this was done so covertly that, outside those secretly in the Ring, it was not known for two years that it had been done. It did not say in words that the silver dollar should not be coined ; it set forth a list of coins that should there after be coined, and omitted the silver dollar from the list. It was not until a year later. when, under the pretext of codifying the laws, there was an interpolation made in the statute and silver was demonetized. Mr. GARFIELD was a member of Congress at this time, and never was there a word heard from him on the subject, not even in the great ALLEN and HAYES contest in 1875, when the financial question was the exclusive topic

Gen. GARFIELD is opposed to a dot standard, because, he says, it did not work well when we had it; but, at the same tim he is opposed to the adoption of a single standard, if the effect of it is to drive the other metal out of use. That is the nearest we can come to the meaning of what he said, and we leave the reader to judge of the enunciation made by an aspiring statesma who has had a long experience in Congres The timidity of the General is not creditable to his sagacity nor promising to his ambition There are certain notorious facts which cannot be suppressed, and which no amount of evasion can prevent coming directly before Congress, demanding immediate action. In the first place, the cheapness of silve did not exist, and, therefore, furnished no

excuse or apology for the discontinuance lemonetization of the silver dollar, and therefore is no reason why the law should not be restored. It is conceded that the remonetization of silver will advance the value of the metal, and in a brief time the dollar of 4124 grains, nine-tenths pure silver, will be worth 100 cents in gold. Silver is an Ame can production, which is discriminated against by the act of demonetization, and the policy of the act, even in a commercial sense, is unjust and vicious. It is notorious that the demonetization of silver has de layed the restoration of the currency to par that, had not the coinage of the silver d been prohibited, there would have been coined in 1874, '75, '76, and '77 perhaps two hundred millions of dollars, which, being legal-tender and in general use, would long since have brought about an equalization of value in the several forms of currency. In all exercised the privilege of paying their debts the cheaper coin, and the acts of 1873 and of 1874 are the only instances of a nation largely in debt depriving its own peo ple of this privilege. That was the states manship of the Congress that voted the salary-grab, -a donation of \$5,000 to each of the members, including those who had shared in the Pacific Mail and other jobs. At the very moment when the American people found themselves overwhelmed in debt, when the labor of the country was strained to its utmost to meet the extraordinary taxa tion, and when for the first time for eighty years they had the opportunity of availing themselves of the right to pay their debts according to contract in the cheaper metal they found that their representatives in Congress, ignorantly or corruptly, had bartered that privilege away, and that, instead of having the option to pay in either gold or silver, they were compelled to pay in gold coin. That option must be restored, an wo be to the politician who stands in the way of that restoration. If the silver dollar was good enough legal-tender during eighty years of the Republic, if it was good enough legal-tender when the nation was compare tively free of debt, it is certainly good enough for legal-tender to pay debts which by express contract were made payable in silver or gold, at the option of the debtor. Gen. GARPIELD is afraid that silver will be demonetized by France and by other countries, and the United States will be left alone. If we are to regulate our coinage of money by what France does, why was silver demonetized here without waiting for France to set us the example? France has done nothing of the kind; the blessing of the optional standard has been too recent and too great to be discarded. While other nations have been discarding silver, it has found a welcome in France, where it is a legal tender now, as it has been for years, and where it circulates freely. Gen. GARPIELD's apprehensions that we might coin more silver than we want are entirely imaginary The whole capacity of all our mints could not turn out as many silver dollars in three years as the Bank of France now holds in the form of 5-franc silver pieces. When

the time shall come that there are mor silver dollars coined than use can be found for, then it will be time enough to propose the suspension of the coinage. It would be no particular damage or inconvenience to the United States to have two or three hun dred millions of silver dollars deposited in the Treasury, and coin certificates in the hands of the people, answering every pur-pose of business. How would that state of things be of damage to the country?

Quincy. Ill., Aug. 25.—In your daily of Mon. 20th, I read David A. Wattle letter, and your torial on the same. I want to ask a question, will you answer it? If it is not right to tax C. will you snewer it? If it is not right to tax C. W. Kintland in Connecticut on money louned in Ellinois, where should he be taxed on his money; or, if all the money owned in Connecticut were loaned in Illinois and could not be taxed in Connecticut, from what source would Connecticut derive its revenue? Certainly not from a tax on money loaned. Yours.

Taxes are not levied on persons, but on property, unless it be poll-taxes. Kirtland's \$20,000 are not in Connecticut, but in Illinois. They can't be in both States at the same mo-

ment of time, nor should they be taxed twice, KIRTLAND kept his money in Connecticut it was rightfully taxable there; but when he sent it to rightfully taxable there; but when he sent it to Illinois it came under our tax-laws, and was liable to assessment here. He loaned it to a citizen of Chicago on the security of a piece of ground. The money was spent here in erecting a building, which improvement has since then been assessed and paid taxes to the State of Illinois, County of Cook, City of Chicago, besides township and park taxes. It has been well taxed, our Quincy correspondent may rest assured. After putting up this taxed building, the money passed into other hands, and has been taxed a second time in one shape or another. Kirtland receives his annual interest of Kirtland receives his annual interest of perhaps 7 per cent, and is rightfully liable to taxation in Connecticut on the interto taxation in Connecticut on the inter-est-money as fast as it comes into his possession in that State. But the principal has been out of his hands for eight years past, and is in another State, viz.: Illinois, and he may never get it back. For eight years Kirtland has not had the property. He holds merely a guaranteed promise that some time named the property he leasted will be restored to his possession. How loaned will be restored to his possession. How he can be rightfully taxed on that promise of the Chicago man to return him the property be-fore he gets it, is not easy to see. Taxing in the hands of B the promise of A to return a prece of property which is already taxed in A's hands would certainly be double taxation,—once of the substance and once of the shadow. "In-quirer" wants to know from what source would owned in that State were joaned to Illinois If capitalists should gather up all the money in Connecticut and migrate to Illinois with it. from what source would Con-

necticut after that derive its revenue? We supproperty, from the houses and lands, factories and stores, goods and chattels, which would continue in the State, and the new money which would quickly flow in to fill the vacuum The authorities of the Dominion propose to by starving them out. The traders have been prohibited from having any dealings with then This policy will send them howling back across the frontier, and it is feared the United States traders will not be equally virtuous if the hos-tiles have anything to trade. The only thing of

would less willingly part withal. PERSONAL.

great value to this country that SITTING BULL possesses is his life, and there is nothing he

Gen. O. O. Howard has written a letter to Gov. Potts, of Montana, deprecating the criticisms of the local press on his conduct of the campaign. The shrewd negro who set afloat and was a party to the kidnapping of the child has been

· Coleridge remarks in his table-talk that the discipline at Christ's Hospital in his time was Spartan. Charles Lamb bears testimony to the

Gen. Garfield's little son, Irwin McDowell Garfield, was urged to pray for his sister Mary.
"No use," promptly replied the youngster; "a
hundred gods couldn't make Miss Mary good." The Lord Chief-Justice of England recent-

ly reproached a criminal for not cutting his thros-'rather than face the disgrace he had incurred.' The criminal did not know what a disgrace it wa Dr. Bastian, the advocate of spontar reneration, has silenced his opponents, but no convinced them. They seem to have agreed that

A curious comparison has been made b tween an article published in the Moniteur in July, 1830, and another which appeared in the Bulletin des Communes of June, 1877. Both urge the people to yield for fear that the head of the

t is useless to try to convince a man of his erro

Government may take "strong measures At a service for workingmen in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, recently, the intricate Gregorian music was played. There seemed to be manifest impropriety in the choice, inasmuch as the same people afterwards joined with much heartiness in singing the Old Hundredth Psalm and

Master Pongo, the gorilla now on exhibition in London, has an income of £12,000 a year. Being under the age of discretion, his funds are invested by guardians. His health is very delicate, complaint: but, with the obstinacy of youth, he efuses to take his medicine regularly.

The World has a painful story of an indigwill make representations to Lord Derby on his arrival in England, and cause an international

The composer of the song "Listen to the The composer of the song "Listen to the the Mocking-Bird" lives in Philadelphia, and is named Septimus Winner. His nom de planne is "Alice Hawthorne," He once published a song under his own signature, which the Round Table criticised unfavorably, and compared, to its disparagement, with the music of Alice Hawthorne, who was described as "a gifted lady.

Dr. Conneau, the physician to Louis Na poloon, died not long since, aged 74. He was time, however, at Chischurst. He attended the Emperor in his last illness, and it has been widely rumored that if his advice had not then been overruled the life of the exiled sovereign would prob

ably have been prolonged. The Blisses, who have been exhibiting spiritualistic phenomena in Philadelphia, have been exposed as frauds by a sharp and persevering journalist. The reporter, disguised as a plumber obtained admission to the cellar of the house h which the Blisses followed their trade, and foun there a dark closet with steps leading up to the operating-room, and all the paraphernalia required for carrying on the "manifestations."

London Truth says there is no reason why a woman should be a worse sister, daughter, or wife because she has a right to put M. D. to her name. Shade of Hippocrates forbid. Rather will she echo the words of a brilliant operator and sound anatomist, who makes his heroine sing as

ollows:

"O. Medulla," he cried; "O, thou light of my life,
Thou pith of my skeleton's ossa,"
And i buried my head, like a dutiful wife,
In my heabend's subclavian fossa.

Dr. Theobald Oakes, representing himself as an eminent scientist and the friend of Dr. Schlie-mann, passed through Danville, Ill., recently. Confidence in him was shaken by his casual obserconnected in him was anken by his casual observation that "'Twas a rough job digging up the old ranch, but the Doc (Schliemann) couldn't eat nor sleep until he had sunk shafts and prospected." This language was thought to be hardly commensurate with the dignity of the noble calling in which Dr. Theobald Oakes had engaged.

John Brougham tells how he bought property in Chicago of "a certain Dr. Eagan" for \$600 per acre. It was subsequently discovered that this "Dr. Eagan" had signed his wife's names to the deeds without authority. The mat-ter was afterwards adjusted, and he obtained a clear title to the property. Afterwards his agent sold the property for \$20,000. In 1808 the same property was worth \$200,000, and it was rapidly advancing towards a half million. cing towards a half million when the pan A story of Count Moltke's opinion on the

Russian prospects in the present struggle is circulating in Germany. The great strategest was relating in Germany. The great strategist was re-cently asked by a German nobleman of high rank what course he thought the war would take, and if he did not predict the early and complete subjuga-tion of Turkey. "Certainly." replied the Field-Marshal, "the Russians will be victorions, only their leader must not lack the four G's which every their leader must not lack the four G's which every their leader must not lack the four G's which every General requires." "What's four G's!" "Geld, genie, und oluck," replied Von Moltke (money, patience, genius, and good fuck).

(money, patience, genius, and good luck).

The two children appointed to carry the trail of the Lady Mayoress at the recent wedding failed of their duty, and it began to drag in the dirt as she was passing out to the carriage. She dropped her hasband's arm and picked up her skirts. This was too much for an old lady, who indignantly observed: "She thinks more of her train than of her husband." A precocious youth standing by turned round to the irate lady, and remarked: "Quite right, too. I dare say her husband will often neglect her to catch his train."

WASHINGTON.

Matters Considered in Yester day's Cabinet Meeting.

The Sitting-Bull Commission Stip. in an Incomplete

Secretary Sherman Orders an Additional Sale of Gold for Resumption Purposes.

Conkling's Object in Returning from Europe at Last Discovered.

He Will Enter the Lists with the Machine-Men Against President Hayes.

Specimen Pilferings Performed by Democratic House Officials.

CABINET COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The Cabinet Terry here to-morrow before coming to any conclusion as to the organization of the Sitting-Buil Commission. If the General prefers to have a civilian associated with him, the Administration will try to find some one willing to accept the office. If Terry prefers to accept the trust himself, he will be the only person sent, with Co. Mosby as Secretary. In that event the instructions will be made out immediately,

the week.

The subject of the New York Castom-House officers was considered at length by the Cabinet, but no conclusion was reached. Opinions differed as to the propriety of removing all the principal officers there, some of the members being in favor of what they called a clean sweep, while others were opposed to this for political as well as other reasons. It was finally determined to postpone the settlement of this matter until the return of Secretary Exarts, whose voice, it is expected, will be quite influential in the matter.

influential in the matter.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

It had been expected that Secretary Schuwould bring up in the Cabinet meeting to due plan for providing for the appointment of new Commissioner of Indian Affairs by transfer of the present Commissioner, John Smith, to some other better office, but the suject was not mentioned. It is expected som thing of that sort will soon be done.

THE DEPARTMENTS. GOLD SALE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribu

HINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.-The 8 of the Treasury continues his policy of selling gold for the purpose of carrying out the Resumption act. He to-day-ordered the Ass Treasurer at New York to sell next Saturd noon \$1,000,000 in gold, to redeem the Un States notes retired by reason of the issue National Bank notes. DEPIANCE.

The knowledge that A. B. Cornell, N Officer, presided at the meeting of the Repullican State Central Committee of New York, which he is President, occasioned consider comment at the Treasury. This act was regarded as an open defiance of the President's order to officeholders, and as an indication that Cornell evidently, after an understanding with Senator Conkling, is determined to dely the Administration, and to decline to resign from his political position or his Federal office. Mr. Conkling is represented as having said that he was opposed to the President's officeholders' order, and that the officeholders' order, and that the officeholders' would neither resign nor go out of politics.

The Post-Office Department was advised today of the decision of Judge Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, against the strikers who were arrested for obstructing the passage of the mails. Judges Drummond, of Chicago, and Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, in their rusings, have time supported the Department in its action throughout the strikers. It appears the Philadelphia strikers produced on their trial a telegram which was sent to Postmaster-General act, stating they were not only willing, but anyious, that the mails should proceed, and that the railroad companies were in fact they comment at the Treasury. This act was r

the railroad companies were in the real obstructionists, since refused to let the mail cars go without p ger coaches. Judge Cadwallader, accord information at the Post-Office Depart rules that the right of a lawless mob to to the Government in what research rules that the right of a lawless mob to dictate to the Government in what masner the mails shall be carried cannot be recognized; that the contracts between the Government and the railroad companies provide that the mail shall be carried on passenger trains, and that the strikers can no more declare that mails shall be carried on special trains than they can that they shall be carried on three-wheel coaches or by while horses.

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

The Secretary of the Treasury said to-day that he had received no answer from Collector Russell Jones, of Chicago, to the note from himself requesting the resignation of that officer. Unless an answer is soon received, the Treasury will of course consider that Russell Jones intends to decline to resign, and to mivite his suspension from office under the Tenure-of-Office act. Secretary Sherman said that the course of the Government with respect togshe matter had not yet been determined.

NOTES AND NEWS. THE EXTRA SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28 .- The of the extra session may be now considered as settled. The proclamation calling Congress together Oct. 15 will not be revoked

MADISON WELLS still remains here to look after the \$800,000claim which he has pending before the Southern Claims Commission. It will be remem that this claim has played quite a prom part in national politics, and was discussed at length in connection with the Louisiana Re-turning Board. GOVERNMENT PROPERTY MISSING

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY MISSING.

The Democratic officers of the House of Representatives do not seem to be able to keep possession of Government property there. Last spring it was discovered that immense quantities of public documents had been stolen, and that Blue Jeans Williams' investigating committee had deliberately suppressed the facts which showed this. A police officer has the discovered at a junk-shop one lot of Confacts which showed this. A police officer has just discovered at a junk-shop one lot of Congressional Records, Revised Statutes, Coast Surreys, and the most valuable Government publications, weighing nearly 5,000 pounds. They had been brought there by porters from the Capitol for sale. A negro who has been implicated in the theft says that he himself purchased 1,900 pounds of stationery in addition to the 5,000 pounds just mentioned from one of the Doorkeepers of the House of Representatives. Unless Congress convenes soon the indications are that the Democratis in charge of the House will have thoroughly plundered that end of the Capitol.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN:

Secretary Sherman is reported as stating, with regard to the Ohio campaign, that in his recent visit to that State he conversed with leading men of the party, and concluded that the chances of a Republican victory are very favorable. The Democrate, he thinks, are much divided on local issues, while the Republicans are organized and determined to lose no chance of success.

The suffering among the destitute poor in this

are organized and determined to lose no chance of success.

THE SUFFERING POOR.

The suffering among the destitute poor in the District is very great. Commissioner Thomas B. Bryan has undertaken to organize a system of charity which shall put bread in the mouth of the needy. He says not an hour of the day passes but what cases of the direct destitution are brought to the notice of the District Commissioners, and that most of the cases are those of people who have not been accustomed to want, and who, almost driven to distraction pass from docate door to beg for food. A great many of the needle come from the States and have lost their Government places.

THE FRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The Part, Attorney-General Devens, and Postiviners, Sept. 6, for Marietta, O., to attend thousal Encampment of Mar.

the 7th inst! From h

the 7ta inst. From Ma.

to Fremont, O., and the return to Washington. It his home, Sunday and lay leaves for Davion the Beard of Trustees. On Wedneyday he unwinent et the Home, and Fremont to attend the Twenty-third O. V. L. is the opening of the Louistille, where he is master-General and of the in Mashville on the Louistille, where he is master-General and of the in Mashville on the Louistille, where he is master-General and of the in Mashville on the Louistille, where he is master-General and of the in Mashville on the Louistille, where he is master-General and of the in Mashville on the Louistille, where the commissioner divides in that State The Commissioner divides in that State William H. Deaver, the robseph W. Green, as States-ville, N. C., for helpt vouchers for and information for the agricultural regulation for the agricultural regulation of the control the State. NATIONAL

The amount of Nature during the present the United States forms the State Department of the Sentence of the Se POLI

Special Dis Totano, O., Aug. day and nominated packer of this city, a er, of Bowling Cree tors. Resolutions were unanimously anti-Matthews clique, some little vociferati-high, and did not ma

The workingmen's considerable strength, votes: Already it is element is going to ingreen, and, if this is and Republican ticket believed that the work entire the pulle successful mexical successful mexical so the pulle successful mexical s CONVENTI

New York, Aug. 2 lican State Committee Hotel this morning to place for holding the S were twenty out present, several being by the President's fau B. Qu'nell, however, mined to hold the Sept. 26, in Rochester, largely-increased Repu apportionment of increase in numbers, will have thirty mose; one 454 against 424 in Tarnton, N. J., A State Convention is to

MARSHALLTOWN, In delegates to the Dem here to morrow arrive little calk of indorsics cancidate, but the stayor a straight Det form indorsing the p. The candidates most i. H. H. Trimble of Par of sonison, and L. At a meeting of the this evening. J. C. Confor somporary Chaling for semporary Chairm At a meeting and Boardman House to 4 by D. O. Fuch and V

COOK COUNTY To the Priends and mal school: Many of Normal School, and receptly received a Principal of the sch design of which is to to embarrass its work due pupils and tes and to aid him in a Normal at Dolton, to school: As to the a design and attemp

ft is not often that of the doings of the lean them to molest my trust, knowing the germ of its dis having been made of in the case, I am led in the case, I am least thement:
In the circular men soliciting students it. Those who have to Cook Dounty Normated this (Westwort out any disadvantage the change." This it officed was to sheet the year of the State of the State of the State. It certificate, County Superintend applet that attaches the land well-know from Doltom (should apr) will represent.

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COUNCIL.

th to The Tribuni ., Aug. 28.-The Cabines the General prefers to ted with him, the Adminome one willing to ac be the only person sent.
Secretary. In that evert

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were opposed to this for
other reasons. It was
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I that Secretary Schurz
Cabinet meeting to day
for the appointment of a
of Indian Affairs, by the
Commissioner, John Q
better office, but the mbd. It is expected somesoon be done.

ARTMENTS.

to The Tribune innes his policy of selling of carrying out the Reordered the Assist

A. B. Cornell, Naval e meeting of the Repui-nmittee of New York, of ioned considerable er an understanding with determined to defy the to decline to resign from whis Federal office. Mr. ed as having said that he President's officeholders' officeholders in New York her go out of politics. THE STRIKERS.

only willing, but anxious, buld proceed, and that panies were in fact

ND NEWS.

tha Session.
Ich to The Tribune.
Aug. 28.—The subject

look after the \$800,000-nding before the Southern It will be remembered

iscovered that immense coments had been stolen, Williams' investigating iberately suppressed the this. A police officer has unk-shop one lot of Con-Revised Statutes, Coast out valuable Government of nearly 5,000 pounds, the there by porters from A negro who has been imeft says that he him
O pounds of stationery he 5,000 pounds just of the Doorkeepers of the atives. Unless Congress indications are that the of the House will have that end of the Capitol.

O CAMPAIGN:

ment places.

Ts WESTERN TRIP.

Associated Press.

U. Aug. 28.—The Press.

Il Devens, and PostmasWashington on Thirisday
Marietta, O., to attend the

of Volunteer Soldiers on

the 7th inst. From Marietta the President goes to Fremont, O., and the members of the Cabinet return to Washington. The President remains at his home Sunday and Monday, and on Tuesday leaves for Dayton to attend a meeting of the Board of Trustces of the Soldiers' Home. On Wednesday he unveils the Soldiers' Home. On Wednesday he unveils the soldiers' monument at the Home, and returns on Thursday to Fremont to attend the annual reunion of the Twenty-third O. V. I., his old regiment, on Friday, the 14th. Gens. Sueridan, Crook, J. D. Cox, S. S. Carroll, and others will be present. On Monday, the 17th, the President will be at the opening of the Industrial Exposition at Louisville, where he will be joined by the Postmaster-General and other Cabinet officers, will be in Nashville on the 19th, Chattanooga on the 20th, and Knoxville, Tenn., on the 21st. The President will return to Washington through Virginia, visiting Richmond and other prominent cities in that State.

CROOKEDESS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received notice of the arrest of Deputy-Marshal William H. Deaver, United States Commissioner Joseph W. Green, and his son J. A. Green, at Statesville, N. C., for presenting alleged fraudulent vouchers for awards on account of giving information for the arrest of criminals.

information for the arrest of criminals.

A JUDICIAL OPENION.

It is reported that Chief-Justice Carter, of the District Supreme Court, will decline to honor any regulation which Gov. Hampton may make for a regulation which Gov. Hampton may make for a regulation which grown that he does not regard Hampton the de jure Governor of the State.

the State.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the present month is \$1,301,640.

LABOR IN ENGLAND

The United States Consul at Liverpool interms the State Department that neither skilled por unskilled workmen who come from abroad an find employment in England.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

Senator Cockrell, in a letter to the Treasury Department regarding claims for use or occupation of private property by the Union army during the Rebellion, desires the department to send a good officer to Missouri to investigate such claims.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toledo, O., Aug. 28.—The Republicans of the Thirty-third Senatorial District met here today and nominated Stillman Brown, a pork-packer of this city, and Earl W. Merry, a banker, of Bowling Creen, Wood County, for Scna-tors. Resolutions strongly indorsing Hayes were unanimously adopted. The sore-head, anti-Matthews clique, which has been making some little vociferation here, was not deuce-high, and did not make its appearance in the

high, and did not make its appearance in the Convention.

The workingmen's movement is developing considerable strength, and claims to control 2,500 votes. Already it is believed that the Granger element is going to co-operate with the workingmen, and, if this is true, both the Democratic and Republican tickets will be deteated. It is believed that the workingmen will nominate an entire independent ticket. Their meetings are kept quite secret, and they have so far been oute successful in excluding professional politicians of both parties.

CONVENTIONS CALLED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The New York Repub lican State Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning to agree upon the time and place for holding the State Convention. There were twenty out of the thirty members present, several being prevented from attending by the President's famous order. The Hon. A. B. Curnell, however, presided. It was deter-mined to hold the Convention Wednesday, Sent. 26, in Rochester. In consequence of the largely-increased Republican vote last year, a new apportionment of delegates is made, an increase in numbers, so that this Convention will have thirty more members than any former one—454 against 424 in 1872.

TRENTON, N. J., Aur. 28.—The Republican State Convention is to be held here Sept. 25.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Aug. 28 .- Nearly all the MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Aug. 28.—Nearly all the felegates to the Democratic State Convention here to-morrow arrived to-night. There is very little talk of indorsing Stubbs, the Greenback candidate, but the general opinion seems to favor a straight Democratic ticket, on a platform indorsing the policy of President Hayes. The candidates most talked of for Governor are H. H. Trimble of Davis County, Peter A. Dey of Johnson, and L. L. Ainsworth of Fayette. At a meeting of the State Central Committee this evening. J. C. Cook, of Jasper, was chosen for temporary Chairman.

At a meeting and serenade in front of the Boardman House to-night, speeches were made by D. O. Finch and F. W. Lehman.

COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL. To the Friends and Patrons of Cook County Nor mal School: Many of the friends of the County Normal School, and especially its pupils, have recently received a circular from the former Principal of the school, D. S. Wentworth, the design of which is to do harm to the school and to embarrass its work. It is an endeavor to induce pupils and teachers to leave the school, and to aid him in establishing an opposition Normal at Dolton, to the injury of the county school. As to the honor and manliness of such a design and attempt at the hands of the person

of the doings of those whose selfish interests lead them to molest the school committed to my trust, knowing that an evil deed contains the germ of its dissolution, but many inquiries having been made of me in regard to the facts in the case, I am led to make the following

the germ of its dissolution, but many inquiries having been made of me in regard to the facts in the case, I am led to make the following statement:

In the circular mentioned Mr. Wentworth, in soliciting students to leave the Normal, says; "Those who have taken a partial course in the Cook County Normal School, and desire to attend this (Wentworth's) school, can do so without any disadvantage resulting to them from the change." This is an unblushing attempt to deceive the young and thoughtless. The disadvantage is, that a diploma from the County Normal carries with it, by authority of the law of the State, the right to a teacher's certificate, to be issued by the County Superintendent, together with the respect that attaches to graduation from a dignified and well-known institution. A diploma from Dolton (should the school live to issue any) will represent what! An individual of sufficient intelligence to become a school-teacher must appreciate these facts. Certainly but few, if any, of the Normal pupils can be so imposed upon, and pay \$50 a year for the privilege!

Mr. Wentworth states in the same circular that "he hopes" to be able to secure the services of certain teachers who have been appointed to and have formerly accepted positions to teach in the County Normal School during the enting year. The "hope" being, of course, that with the aid of these teachers he can do the Normal more harm than if he worked at the task alone, "hoping" that their personal acquaintance with the pupils might influence them to leave the school. This hope is based on the supposition that Normal pupils have abandoned their independence, common sense, and self-respect, which is by no means the case.

His hopes will not be realized. Should any of the Normal teachers resign, under Mr. Wentworth's influence, the place will immediately be supplied with the best talent and experience the county can afford.

Teachers, even Principals, may come and zo, but the Cook County Normal, with its great work and high aims, will continue on, with

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 28.—Brigham Young is suffering from cholera morbus and inflammation of the bowels. It is claimed by his family that his condition has improved to-day, but those who should be best informed do not think he will live twenty-four nours.

Our little daughter, aged 2½ years, was afflicted with spinal meningitis; could not use her limbs. Glies' Liniment lodide of Ammonia is effecting a cure. Mr. J. C. Ketcham, 141 West Fifteenth street, New York. For sale sy all druggists.

The Russians Still Hold the Most Important Defenses.

Two Minor Works at the Mouth of the Pass Surrendered.

A Feeble Fire Kept Up Continuously by the Turkish Batteries.

The Work of Carnage During the Seven Days' Fighting.

Thirteen Thousand Killed and Wounded in the Two Armies.

Turkish Reports Claim that the Pass Has Been Evacuated.

Suleiman Pasha Calls for Reinforcements from Adrianople.

An Attempt to Cut Off the Rus sian Communications with Tirnova.

Bosnian Insurgents Again Defeated and Driven into Austria.

MacMahon's Ministry Discussing the Question, How to Beat Gambetta.

Intrigues at the Vatican in Expectation of the Pope's Early Death.

> THE DISPUTED PASS. FIGHTING STILL IN PROGRESS.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, No. 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Aug. 29-1:10 s. m.-Intelligence from Schipka is to the effect that fighting is still going on. This is without doubt the greatest battle of the war, having now been in progress seven days. It is estimated that the Turks lost not less than 10,000 men, while the Russians lost 3,000.

Recent rumors that the Pass has been captured by the Turks were founded only on the fact of the Russians

ABANDONING TWO OF THE REDOUBTS which they occupied, and concentrating their force for the defense of the remaining works. In this they were wise, as the history of the campaign has shown that concentration must be the key-note of success, not only as regards general movements of armies, but in all engagements. The Russigns learned at Plevna the folly of scattering their attacking forces over a long front. During these successive fights in the Balkans the Russians have had

A VASTLY INFERIOR FORCE even with Radetsky's reinforcements, and only naturally strong positions saved them from the furious charges of the Turkish infantry. Sulieman Pasha's persistence in continning a losing struggle is attributed to the fact that this is his first important engagement, and his military reputation and even

his position as commander DEPENDS ON THE EVENT. As he has sent to Adrianople for reinforce ments, it is certain he has not yet given up hope. The issue appears likely to turn upon

the question which can bring up THE GREATEST REINFORCEMENTS in the shortest possible time. It is obviously Suleiman's plan to wear out the defenders of the pass by using constant relays of fresh troops, and he would undoubtedly succeed in the end if the Russians were not also being recruited by fresh arrivals. A large part of the Thirteenth Corps is already on the ground and more are reported to be

CONSTANTLY STREAMING SOUTHWARD from the neighborhood of Loftcha. Meanwhile we learn that Mehemet Ali is marching upon Tirnova intending to cut off Russian communications with the pass, and probably another battle has already begun between Tirnova and Gabrova.

The crisis in this year's campaign is now impending. Appearances indicate that the tide, which has been favorable heretofore to the Turks, is now turning and bearing the Russians to victory. The Vienna Neue Freie Presse calculates that, although the leading troops—the Russian Imperial Guard may arrive at the theatre of war early in September, the rear division's column will not be able to come into line until the end of the month. The departure of troops began Aug. 15 from St. Petersburg.

HOLDING ON. To the Western Associated Press.

ADRIANOPLE, Aug. 28.—The Russians still hold Fort Nicholas at Schipka Pass. The Turks are attacking the highest Russian positions in the pass. A large number of Turkish wounded

GORNY-STUDEN, Aug. 27.—Since yesterda GORNY-STUDEN, Aug. 27.—Since yesterday afternoon and during to-day the Turks have maintained a feeble fire against the defenses in Schipks Pass. The Russians maintain all their positions. The Turks hold the neighboring heights, continually relieving each other in fighting. They bring up supplies on beasts of burden, and, where the roads are impassable for animals, compel Bulgarians to drag the loads.

TURKISH REFORTS OF YUTORY.

SENTEL AMP. 28.—Vesterday Ruleiman Pasha

TURKISH REPORTS OF VICTORY.

SHUMLA, Aug. 28.—Yesterday Suleiman Pasha made an assault on the Russian positions in Schipka Pass at 9 o'clock in the morning. The battle, which was sanguinary, lasted until 6 in the evening. The enemy, who were assailed on both flanks, were unable to resist the attack.

and the Turks gained possession of all the earthworks at the opening of the defile.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A telegram to the Times from Shumia says Suleiman Pasha has captured nearly all the Russian positions. The Russians lost 3,000 in killed and wounded.

The Standard's dispatch from Shumla says it is reported that the Russians have abandoned their works, and that Suleiman Pasha is pur-

OBSERVATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE SITUATION SOUTH OF THE DANUER.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A correspondent with the headquarters of the Russian army before Plevna writes from Poredin, 23d: The mistake made by the Russians after the battle of Plevna in not concentrating the whole army against Plevna, and taking it, is already beginning to produce its gesults. The Turks have been receiving reinforcements more rapidly and in greater numbers than the Russians, and are beginning to take the offensive all along the line.

all along the line.

The correspondent then details the movements already known against Schipka Pass and by Mehemet Ali's army. He says: It seems

that the former movement was

NOT CALCULATED UPON

or provided against. The Turks are also keeping the Russians on the Plevna front on the continual qui vive by concentrating troops as if about to attack. Nothing could give a bet-ter idea of the critical position of the Russians than the fact that a correspondent cannot now risk mentioning the number of troops anywhere for fear of giving informasecret was made of any movement. The Russians, from the rapid and brilliant offensive upon which they acted up to the battle of Pievna, have fallen back on

THE MOST TIMID DEPENSIVE, and feel themselves dangerously threatened on every side. So far from attacking Plevna again, they are fortifying their positions here in the strongest manner, and are evidently determined to make a desperate resistance if attacked, but for the present, at least, not dream-ing of taking the offcusive. Reinforcements are arriving very slowly. Although it is known that three out of four divisions have crossed the Danube since the battle of Picvna, I have not yet been able to ascertain where they have gone, nor can I see any indications of the Russians taking the offensive for a long time. Yet the result of not adopt-ing a vigorous offensive after the battle of Plevna will evidently be a second campaigu, a winter passed in Bulgaria and the Balkans amidst snow and mud, loss of half the army by sickness, and expenditure of millions.

RUSSIAN PUBLIC FEELING is very dissatisfied. The newspapers, while admitting the courage of the soldiers, generally peak contemptuously of the Generals.

IN BULGARIA.

POPKOL
ADRIANOPLE, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from
Shumla announces that the Russians occupy
Popkol. A battle is expected.

ROUMANIA. LONDON, Aug. 28.—Present indications are that the Roumanians will act under Russian orders. They have been crossing during the past few days over the bridge at Korabia, to operate in the rear of Plevna. A brigade of in-fantry, with a battery of artillery and three regiments of cavalry, have crossed the Turnu-

GENERAL.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Horvilovitch, Command-er-in-Chief of the Servian army, has arrived at Belgrade. Preparations indicate that the Servians will employ a smaller force than last year, but a force possessing some organization. The regular army is estimated at about 12,000, and the best part of the first class of the militia, numbering altogether about 40,000 men, seem to be all that are reckoned upon. A force is to be concentrated at Saitschar and in the Moravia

Valley towards Nish.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs on Tuesday as follows: The corps commanded by the ex-Minister of War together with the other corps, will operate on the Timok. They are ordered in readiness to march in three days. Last night there was a council of the Ministry, lasting until 3 o'clock in the morning. Prince Gortschakoff keeps himself daily informed of what happens here. The Servian Government inquired whether Gen. Tadveff should receive a command, but the reply was in the negative. GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28 .- The Porte recently instructed Musarus Pasha to call the attention of the British Government to the arma-ments of Greece, declaring that if an outbreak occurs it will send troops to Athens to exti-pate the evil at the root. England thereupon addressed remonstrances to the Greek Govern-ment. The latter has just sent a note to the Porte giving pacific assurances, and promising, if necessary, to co-operate with the Ottoman troops to repress brigandage on the frontier.

HUNGARY. LONDON, Aug. 28.-A Vienna dispatch says "In the several churches of Hungary the to deum has been celebrated and prayers offered for further Turkish victories. The Vatican has instructed the Bishops to prevent this in future.

THE CZAR ILL. London, Aug. 28.—Dispatches to the Paris papers report that the Czar is ill, and has been advised to leave for a healthier locality than that of the general headquarters.

A special from Pesth announces that the Bosnian insurgents have been again totally defeated near Czernypotak, and driven over the Austrian frontier.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "I have received a special telegram from the Danube announcing that the highest personages at the Russian headquarters have expressed an earnest desire for peace on condition that the protection of Christians is guaranteed and the reforms promised by the Porte carried out."

16NATIEFS
has been ordered to leave the Russian head-

has been ordered to leave the Russian Read-quarters.

THE RUSSIAN POLES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A correspondent at Vien-na telegraphs: "In the most influential quarters in Russian Poland any Polish agitation or move-ment intended to take advantage of the difficul-ties in which Russia might find her-self would be regarded as a most fatal step to the interests of Poland. The Poles in Russia trust to the force of diremstances, which they are convinced must Poland. The Poles in Russia trust to the force of circumstances, which they are convinced must bring about a reaction in their favor. They think themselves quite competent to direct their own affairs, and will not allow Poles outside of Russia to speak or act in their name."

BRITAIN AND TURKEY. DID THE TURKS REPUSE TO ALLOW THE BRIT-ISH PLEET TO ENTER THE BOSPHORUS?

negotiations, more or less vague and informal, have been going on to ascertain whether, in cer-tain circumstances, the Porte would allow the British fleet to enter the Bosphorus; but, a few days ago, we were startled on hearing that a formal reiusal to admit the fleet had been sent to England. The refusal itself surprised no one, ly maintained they did not wish to see here any English force, naval or military, except as the avowed ally of Turkey and the enemy of Russia. It is, indeed, not easy to see how, consistently with their own self-respect, the Turks could hold any other view, the Turks could nold any other view, or how a foreign force could enter invaded territory except as the enemy or the friend of the invader. The refusal, however, was so far extremely surprising that it seemed of necessity to presuppose a formal demand, and nopody could understand how a formal demand could ever have been made without the ascertained certainty that it would be accepted. The English Ambassador strenuously disavows all knowledge of such a demand, and is said to have addressed to the Porte an earnest remonstrance, which has led to its no less strenuous disavowal of a refusal. I happen, however, to have two friends who both saw a document containing a refusal, and one of whom—Dr. Englaender, Reuter's agent—was permitted to send a telegram home announcing that the Porte had authorized him to make both the demand and the refusal known. It is now stated most positively that he had no such authorization; but, whether this be the case or not, the fact cannot be questioned that the telegram was allowed by the Torkish authorities to past; and they now exercise so careful a censorship over all messages they send they must also be deemed to approve, especially when it touches upon the conduct of the Government on a most important question. The denials of the Porte are, moreover, not worth very much. A few days ago they instructed the journals to declare that the British Ambassador had disavowed his own printed disnatch, which appeared in the last Blue-Book. Putting all these facts together, it seems clear that there was a refusal to permit the entry of the British fact into the Bosphorms; and, since the demand which it presupposes did not come through the English Ambassador, one can only conjecture that it came from Musurus Pasha; but whether proprio motu, or at the suggestion of some member of the British Cabinet, you at home are more like-

presupposes did not come through the English Ambassador, one can only conjecture that it came from Musurus Pasha; but whether proprio motu, or at the suggestion of some member of the British Cabinet, you at home are more likely to know than we here.

As to the coming of the fleet, opinions here are creatly divided,—some looking upon it as a certainty, others as a moral impossibility. One ingentous triend of mine has suggested that, since Russia occupies Bulgaria, Austria should take temporary possession of Bosnia and Servia, and England of Constantinopie. This suggestion, however, it is but right to state, was made while the Russians were still on this side of the Balkans, and there can be no talk of peace now. But there is no difference of opinion that, if the British fleet ever does enter the Bosphorus while the Russians are on Turkish soil, its retreat must be secured by a British force at Gallipoli.

An Englishman who has just paid a visit to these flues tells me the Turks are working most actively upon them. He found 6,000 men employed, and was much struck by the progress made during the five days they had been lat work. Hussein Pasha was superintending the work, and seemed thoroughly to understand his buffers. He expected to have from 1,000 to 12,000 men employed by the end of this week. There was, doubtless, a great deal to be done; but if the work goes on as it has begun, three weeks; says my informant, ought to see the lines nearly completed, together with three commanding forts,—Sultan, Victoria, and Napoleon. These will be defended by from 90 to 100 guns, mostly Krupp 6%-inch field pieces, and some of large calibre. The men are working with system and order, and portions of the batteries and frenches already completed would do credit to the superintendence of the most fastidious engineer. The willingness and cheerfulness of the laborers also are very striking. The work is, of course, done by corve, or forced labor, all able-bodied men from 18 to 60 being obliged to lend their aid, without distinction ty well up to its use. Its mechanism is perfect, and one man can elevate and depress it with perfect ease, while three men can work it as easily and rapidly as any small field-piece.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REVIEW OF THE BREADSTUFFS TRADE. LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: "The weather has been very unsettled the past week, and farmers have been considerably delayed in stacking and threshing wheat, although the cutting has been carried on withto harden the grain and check the tendency to sprouting. The thunder-storms in the midland counties referred to last week did a good deal of damage, but it is considered that the yield of wheat on high lands will be about the average. Reports vary regarding barley and oats, but the

ARE MUCH IMPROVED. With a fair spell of dry weather they would With a fair spell of dry weather they would be ready for reaping next week.

In Scotland cereals are making an unusually slow progress under the retarding influence of wet weather, but appearances indicate a fair yield of grain, although of an inferior quality, while there is also good promise of abundant strav. Root crops have been benefited by rain. Turnips and mangels promise well, but complaints of potato disease increase.

Agricultural returns show that the area planted with wheat this year is about 3,168,000 acres. This is about 172,500 acres in excess of last year, but about the same quantity less than 1875. It also appears that compared with last year barley and oats have been sown upon a slightly diminished area. The prosecution of harvest work has so entirely engaged farmers lately that there has been

that there has been
VERY LITTLE BUSINESS
in country markets, but where sales are made
prices indicate a fall of one shilling per quarter
on wheat since last Monday. The few lots of
new wheat shown in the provincial exchanges
have been in poor condition and scarcely fit for
present use, but the condition of the majority have been in poor condition and scarcely fit for present use, but the condition of the majority of the samples shown at Mark Lane on Monday last was tolerably good. Sales were made at 64 shillings for white and 61 shillings for red descriptions. Although no great activity is looked for in the grain trade during harvest time, the depression was greater than usual the past week, owing to the enormous arrivals of foreign wheat and oats. Supplies have been upon a large scale for some weeks past, and the return on Monday last gave over 92,000 quarters. Prices have necessarily given way, and a decline of two shillings to three shillings per quarter was quoted last Monday on wheat, and fully one shilling on oats.

Other articles remain without much variation, but trade is generally

Other articles remain without much variation, but trade is generally
OVERWEIGHTED BY SUPPLIES,
which are pouring in upon us at such a rate that the resources of the various dock companies have been taxed to the uttermost to discharge vessels, and merchants have been seriously inconvenienced by the difficulty of obtaining granary room. There are two conflicting forces in operation in trade at the present time, and it is difficult to forcee which may prove the stronger. On the one hand, America, Russia, and Hungary have been favored with abundant crops, while, on the other, the deficiency harvests in France and Eugland, the blockade of the Southern Russian borts, and uncertainty of politics, are circumstances which may, during the winter months, assume a force greater than at present.

the winter months, assume a force greater than at present.

IN FRANCE.

The amount pamphlet by Barthelmy & Esteenne, of Marseilles, on the French harvest prospects says: The prospects of the wheat narvest in two departments is very good, in sixteen good, in two pretty good, in thirty-two poor, and in nine bad. The oat prospect is very good in four departments, good in twenty-seven, pretty good in two. The rye prospect is very good in four departments, good in tenty-ty good in four departments, good in tenty-pretty good in fine departments, good in tenty-ty good in fine pretty good in fifteen, poor in thirty-two, very bad in eleven.

THE HOME-RULERS.

bad in eleven.

THE HOME-RULERS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The British Home-Rule Conference at Liverpool concluded its session to-day. Parnell, M. P., was appointed President of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, and O'Donnell, M. P., and Biggar, M. P., Vice-Presidents.

FRANCE.

THE GAMBETTA PROSECUTION.
PARIS, Aug. 28.—Gambetta has not yet received a summons. It appears that the law officers find a difficulty in framing an indictment. A Ministerial Council was held to-day to consider the matter. The Government hopes correctional police. The project for the prose-cution of Gambetta before a jury on more scri-ous charges is said to be abandoned, because ous charges is said to be abandoned, because then the fullest publicity would be inevit-able. The reason for Gambetta's prosecution is said to be that the Duc de Brogtie foresees the possibility of defeat at the elections, and thinks if that defeat led to Gambetta's ele-vation to the Premiership, it would be a disaster for France. MacMahon could never accept as Premier a man convicted of insulting him.

THE POPE'S PHYSICAL CONDITION. London, Aug. 28.—A correspondent at Rome telegraphs: I have received from ordinarily trustworthy sources the information that the Pope is suffering great prostration, and has barely strength to attend to any business. barely strength to attend to any business. A Camarilla commands at the Vatican, and acts in the name of the Pope. Intrigue has commenced, which is preparatory to a crisis, and some of the Cardinals are holding meetings to provide for any emergency.

Spotted Like Dominoes.

The teeth soon become speckled if every deflement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually, there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

It does not pay to have your teeth go to decay, when the use of Bernard's Golden Dentliars would prevent it and restore them to their natural color. For sale by all draguests.

KNIGHT THOUGHTS.

Some Very Felicitous Ones Regarding Yesterday's Pageantry at Cleveland.

A Procession Counting 5,700 Plumes Parades the Streets.

The Knightly Representatives from Chicago in High Feather. Chicagoan to Be the Next Gen.

Boum, and Chicago the

Asylum.

The Hospitable People of Cleveland Lay Hold on Apollo.

Special Disputch to The Telbune.
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 28.—To say that this has been the greatest day of the year for Cleveland would be to put the matter mildly and well within bounds. Still, the city itself has been surrounded and buried by the avalanche of strangers, not only the Knights and their friends, but the immense concourse from the surrounding country, who made it a much greater day than July 4. The Knights themselves have felt justly proud of their Order, and have been demonstrative in their satisfaction at the wongerful success of heir satisfaction at the wonderful success of THE PROCESSION

of to-day, in many respects the finest which has graced the history of the Order in this country. Not only was the demonstration the most magnificent ever known, but the reception accorded it was worthy of it. The procession began its movements shortly after 9 o'clock, and very promptly. It was reviewed on Superior street by the Grand Officers, after passing the Grand Arch, a beautiful design of the display that it was composed of eighty Commanderies and fifty-seven bands, besides the various staff and general officers, the number in line, by count, being 5,700. The decorations along the route were numerous but not gen-erally elaborate, being mainly composed of

brother of Saunders was at the Richmond fair about a week ago, and, during that time, was hadly beaten over the head by Edwards, Saunders and his friends say inexcusably, Edwards saying that Saunders interferred while he was in the discharge of his duty as an officer. Yesterday, Walter Saunders and his friends went to Richmond to attend the trial of young Saunders for his alleged offense. After the trial a conversation occurred between Edwards and Walter Saunders at the Garnet House, during which Saunders denounced Edwards' conduct as brutal and cowardly, at the same time drawing a pistol. About this time Saunders was shot by some other person, but leveling his pistol made things lively while his strength lasted. Whenithe firing end, ed Saunders and his brother-in-law, Ballard, were both dead, and Marshal Edwards slightly, and his brother daugerously, wounded. Many shots were fired, but only the four persons mentioned were struck. THE DAY WAS INTENSELY HOT, and the Knights suffered greatly. Owing to the excessive length of the line of march, many were compelled to drop out of the ranks, and a few were overcome with the heat. Among the latter class were Knights Clapp and Vehmeyer, of Chicago. A special reason for congratulation is afforded Illinois in the splendid reputation it has made in the Order. reputation it has made in the Order by its representation to-day. Chicago, as usual, leads the country with her oldest Commandery,

MORE SWORDS THAN ANY OTHER on the ground. Commander Gassette headed 105 as fine-appearing Knights as can be found. As the Commandery passed the reviewing-stand the fine drill, costuming, and general equipment of the Apollo was much remarked, and the frum corps of the First Regiment came in for much praise. St. Bernard, the North Side (Chicago) Commandery, was also in creditable force, marching with seventy-six swords. To sum un the general opinion of the procession, it may be said that the chief credit for general appear-ance and number belongs to Apollo, and for perfection in marching and drill may lie between Detroit, St. John's, of Philadelphia, and the St. Paul body. The Canadian delegation was admired for its novel dress.

met for its twentieth session in the County Court room in the Court-House on Seneca street. The attendance was comparatively small, most of the delegates feeling the fatigues of the march too much to be present. About 150 Knights were, however, in attendance, and every State in the Union was represented. After the opening eeremonies, M. E. Grand Commander Hopkins appointed as the Committee on Credentials, H. C. Ranney of Chicago, E. G. Davis, and A. G. W. Fairchild. After a short intermission this Committee made a partial report, showing that a proper number to form a Grand Commander James H. Hopkins then read his triennial report, a lengthy and exhaustive

document, taking about two and a half hours in readine. It states that since the last report Commanderies have been chartered in Washington. Caverence, Pueblo, Col., Salt Lake City, and Key West, and that Santa Fe had surrendered its charter. The Grand Commandery of Colorado had also been constituted. A larse proportion of the report is made up of decisions in matters of Templar Jurisprudence which are not of general interest. Under the head of RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report advocates a better system of forms; a set of standing committees to serve during vacation; a permanent place of meeting; and, most important of all, the lesturn to former yractice, so that entry to the Order could be had direct from the three degrees, instead, as mw, only after taking the Council degrees. The consideration of these recommendations will form the bulk of the business before the Conclave. The report also concludes that the present ritual for conferring the Red Cross is incomplete, and that the English one is better. It also narrates the efforts made to enter into proper foreign relations, and considers that a treaty is possible at an early day with the English Grand Body. The report closes with THE ORTHURAN NOTICES OF REVENTERS KNIGHTS.

Following the Commanders' reports were similar documents from the Deputy Grand Commander, the Grand Generalissimo, the Grand Commander, the Grand Generalissimo, the Grand Commander, the Grand Generalismo, the Grand Commander, the Grand Generalismo, the Grand Commander, the Grand Commanders was then constituted, with Bonjanin Dean, of Massechusetts, as chairman, after which the Coclave adjourned to to-morrow morning.

The prospect now is that it will take three days to complete the business.

CHICAGO TARES A SPECIAL INTEREST In the conclave of the Grand Commandery, because it is pretty well assured that its next meeting, there years hence, will take three days to complete the business.

CHICAGO TARES A SPECIAL INTEREST In the conclusion of the Interest of the Apolio issued that the reception of t

gow: Labrador, from Havre; State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

Baltimore, from Bremen.

Pull-Abellelia, Aug. 28.—Arrived, steamship Switzerland, from Antwerp.

Londos, Aug. 28.—Steamships Parthia, from Boston, Cornwall and Neckar, from New York, have arrived out,

QUERNSTOWN, Aug. 28.—Arrived, Spain, from New York.

MORAL SUASION SUCCEEDS.

rious means have been resorted to in order to put

killed in the Eastern edge of Warren County by a man named Moody Sunday night. Moody heard a noise

LISTEN TO THIS.

been organized, or which have grown up since the panic of 1873, have a very small debt. You may ask, then, what is the occasion of all the trouble and talk about repudiation! It is simply this: About five of the older counties, during the .War, voted millions of dollars of bonds to railroad corporations. The mania then was railroad-building. As soon as a city had a Mayor, the next step was to consider a railroad company's proposition. Times were good, money was plenty, business was flourishing, the people had faith and confidence in the future of their towns, and voted the bonds, intending to pay. In a short time came a stagnation of trade, and business interests were paralyzed, and the truth is that we are utterly unable to pay. It may not be honest, it may not be right, but we have to do as the bankrupt merchant does—compromise with our creditors. The question now is, will the bondholders compromise? The County Commissioners of Leavenworth County hypers and their tax levy, but silently ignored the railroad bonded indebtedness. One out of every hundred of our people indorse their section, and swear they will not pay more than 30 cents on the dollar. It is not for me to commend or condemn their course!

CRIME.

HIGHTOWEE'S TRIAL.
Special Dispatch to The Pribring.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 28.—At Murphysboro the trial of O. P. Hightower for murder progresses. The remaining eight jurors were secured at half-past It. The case was presented, after a short recess, by State's Attorney Lemma and Judge W. J. Allen for the defendant. Nine

were so marvelous that he was accused of magic. His mighty skill and success stienced his enemics, and his opinious heid sway in the medical warld for centuries, until the art of compounding vegetable remedics was gradually lest in the thickening gloom of the middle ages, and polsonous miseral mixtures took its place. But the clouds are breaking in our day, and the atmost magical virtues of Vegetine, joyfully attested by thousands, stamp it as a true Galestical compound, and as a blood-purifier and bealth-restorer probably has had no equal succe the days of fialen names? after a short reaces, by State's Attorney Lemma and Judge W. J. Allen for the defendant. Nine witnesses were examined for the people, and as many for the defendant. The case will occupy this week. It is now developed that the woman heretofore represented to be Mrs. Kendrick is not the murdered man's lawful wife, but that she was living with him in concubinage, her real name being Barrickman. The testimony is principally circumstantial, and it devolves a considerable task upon the attorneys. It will be remembered that "Pet," now on trial, is charged as an accessory to his brother Jake's crime. Rendrick, the murdered man, and "Pet" had had trouble, and it was to have been amicably settled, presumably the exact hour the deed was done; which, together with other imprudence on "Pet", "part in making threats, harmlessly at the time, makes it look bad for him, but the truth is being gotten at, and the case will got to the jury unbiased. The prisoner at the bar was, at the time of the tragedy, City Marshal of Carbondale, and great incerest is manifested owing to his standing as an officer. It is almost too early to prophesy the result. Jake will be tried in November at Pinckneyville, where he has been awarded a change of venue. Both counsel are strong, and the points of law will be brought out in the present case. The evidence today was not at all sensational.

The above is a plain statement of the case Let your readers draw their own conclusion and the boudholders do, as they assuredly will what they deem to their interest.

THE "LOST ART" RECOVERED

A Hopeless Sufferer Cured by

VEGETINE.

H. R. Stevens, Esq. :

Dear Sir: Thinking that a statement of my case may meet the sye of some one suffering from Scrofula, I beey you to publish the following, which I encertaily furnish of my own free will.

I have been afflicted with Scrofulous Humor from my birth, and at times very hadly. When about six years old the discuss made its appearance on my bead, and it was deemed advisable to have the hair shaved, but they were oblighed to cut it off with embroiders causing me great my lead was so sore that I could not have its haved, and it is not share the problem of the mirror of the only had was a sore that I could not have its haved, and my lead was so sore that I could not have its haved, and my lead was an sore that I could not have its hance, and my lead was a sore that I could not have its hance, and no pen can describe the great suffering I have endured. About three years ago small kernels under their pearance on the cords of my neck, several of which grew into quite large tumors, and nothing which we could use would remove them. My whole system was so full of acrotulous humor that it seemed ready to have through the skin at all parts of my hody, and we had a sore that the several countries the tumors are about the tumors as fully. When in this hopeless glas as to distingue me haddy. When in this hopeless glas as to distingue me haddy. When in this hopeless glas as to distingue me haddy. When in this hopeless glas as to distingue me haddy. When in this hopeless glas as to distingue me haddy. When in this hopeless glas as to distingue me haddy. When in this hopeless glas as to distingue me haddy. When in this hopeless glas as to distingue me haddy. When it is not store the hadden our think to be seen the control of the tumors me haddy. When the things the cause of the distinct of the cause of the control of the cause of the c MOANE, Conn., Nov. 11, 1874. A KENTUCKY AFFRAY.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—A special correspondent of the Courier-Journal at Danville telegraphs the following: "Walter Saunders, late Sheriff of Lincoln County, and his brother-inlaw, Jack Ballard, were killed last evening at Richmond, Madison County, by Ter Edwards, Town Marshal, and a party of his friends. The particulars, as far as I have been able to gather, are these: A younger brother of Saunders was at the Richmond fair

VEGETINE.

Unsolicited Evidence. Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: My daughter has been out of health for about two years. About a year are she had a tumor come on her side, which was very painful.

I saw Vegetine advertised in the Farmer, and sent to Bangor and got two bottles. She is now taking the second bottle; her health is much improved, and the two bottle; her health is much improved, and the two widelity Roovs what Vegetin canne. Every one in this vicinity Roovs what Vegetin canne, it was not apply ter, and I take every opportunity to recommend it to those who are not aware of its great value.

Very respectfully.

MRS. SUSAN C. RANDALL.

Every One Speaks Favorably. EAST MARSHPIRED, Mam., Aug. 31, 1870,

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 28.—For several years the revenue officers have had great trouble in trying to break up illicit distilling in Henry County, Tenn., and in numerous instances the revenue officers have been confronted with Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I have been troubled with Canter from childhood, causing my mouth to be so sore at limes that I was unable to eat. Have taken many purposed that I was unable to eat. Have taken many purposed that I was unable to eat. Have taken many purposed that I was the stormen of the little from the state of the latter and the state of the latter and by the time I had takes the third bottle my mouth was entirely cured. Have not been troubled with it since that time, which is eight wonth say. I have recommended it to several of my sequaintances, and every one speaks favorably of its good effect.

Yours truly. a stop to it. Last Saturday the better portion of the citizens there, after consulting with the Rev-enue Collector and other officials, gave a grand barbecue. All the "moonshiners" were invited, and also United States Senator Harris, Representative Atkins, Collector Patterson, and Marshal Waldrou. Senator Harris made a lengthy speech to the "moonshiners," showing them the disgrace brought upon the State by their course, and that vigorous measures would be enforced to put a stop to their illicit work. Finally an agreement was made that all of them

VEGETINE H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

be enforced to put a stop to their illicit work. Finally an agreement was made that all of them would come into Paris within two weeks, surrender their stills, etc., and give bond for their appearance at the next term of the United States Court. GROCERIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 28.—A dreadful murder occurred yesterday evening about two miles from Edinburg, Pa., a little town in the oil

who was partly insane, becoming offended at his father for calling him a lunatic, sought a And Pay Cash for Yoar Groceries.

Flour, Best Minnesota Spring Wheat.
per brl. \$7.00

Flour, Best St. Louis White Winter Wheat
per brl. \$7.75

Flour, Best Minnesota Patent, per brl. \$9.50

Sugar, Granulated per lb. 10

Sugar, A per lb. 10

Burd Seed, Hemp, Rape or Canary, per lb. 10

Brans, sugar cared per lb. 12

Breakfast Bacon, per lb. 12

Cheese, New York Dairy, per lb. 12

Cheese, New York Dairy, per lb. 12

Raisins, Layers, New, 6-lb box 55

Starch, best white gloss, 6-lb boxes 50

Mackerel, Fat Family, per kit. 25

Soap, best German Mottled, 60 barsper br. 3.50

Fruit Jars, Mason's quarts, per doze 1.20

Cave Oysters, 2-lb cans, per dozen 1.15

Soda Crackers, best, 3 pounds for 20

Sugar Crackers, best, per lb 10

Ginger Snaps, best, per lb 12

Hickson's Cash Grocery House, And Pay Cash for Your Groceries. favorable opportunity when his parent was drawing water from the well and shot him drawing water from the well and shot him him dead with a rifle. Neighbors, hearing the report of the gun, and fearing that something was wrong, hastened to the spot, and found the body of the murdered man lying on a bench in the room occupied by the son, who was sitting beside it apparently unconcerned at the terrible crime he had committed. The murdered man was a farmer, possessed of considerable property, and was highly respected by his neighbors. The jury brought in a yerdict agreeably to the above facts, and the demented murderer was lodged in jail to await the action of the Court. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—A Bowling Green, Ky., special to the American says a sew-ing machine agent named Frank Hewitt was

113 East Madison-st.

about his premises, and, arming with a shot-gun, discovered a man in an up-stairs room with a light, and freed at bim through a window, kill-ing him instantly. Hewitt was his brother-in-SEASIDE LIBRARY. THE SEASIDE LIBRARY. Beerial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 28.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon a convict named Charles Reilly escaped from the Penitentiary. He was working outside the west gate in charge of Sam Allen, THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

1. EASTLYNNE, by Mrs Henry Wood.

2. JOHN BALIFAT, GENT. by Miss Mulcock.

3. JANE EYRE, by Charlotte Bronte.

4. A WOMAN BATTER, Charles Reads bew novel.

5. THE BLACK-INDIES, Jules Verne's latest.

6. LANT DAYS OF POMPELL by Balwer.

7. ADAM BEDE. by George Ellot.

8. CADAM BEDE. by George Ellot.

9. OLD MIDDELTON'S MONEY, by Merry Coell Ray,

10. THE WOMAN IN WHITE, by Willer Collins.

10. THE WOMAN IN WHITE, by Williar Black.

12. THE AMERICAN SENATOR, by Trollope.

13. A PERINCESS OF THULE, by William Black.

14. THE DEAD SECRET, by William Black.

15. ROMOLA, by George Ellot.

16. THE FIELD OF ICE, by Jules Verne.

17. HIDDEN PERILS, by Mary Coell Ray,

18. BARRAHEL HISTORY, by Amelia B. Edwards.

19. GLD CHROSTY SHOVE, by Charles Dickens.

21. FOUL PLAY, by Charles Reads.

22. MAN AND WIFE, by WILLE COILINS.

23. THE SQUIRE'S LEGACY, by Mary Coell Ray. shipping-clerk of the stone department. Reilly was sentenced from the southern part of the State in June, 1876, to three years' imprisonment for burglary. Officers immediately started in pursuit, and his recapture is probable. Apecial Disputch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—A woman in Covington, Ky., was sentenced to the Penttentiary for three years to-day for bigamy. She had noth-ing to show but a Utah divorce obtained by some Cincinnati shyster firm to warrant her in her remarriage. KANSAS AND HER RAILROAD BONDS. KANSAS AND HER RAILROAD BONDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Aug. 24.—Knowing that the capitalists of the East take a great interest in the fight which is now being made in this State against paying our railroad bonded indebtedness, I write The Tribune to correct a falso impression which seems to prevail, and which finds a place in the leading commercial and financial journals. The State of Kansas has very little debt to speak of, and is able to pay every gent of it to-day. The new counties and cities which have just been organized, or which have grown up since the panic of 1873, have a very small debt. You may ask, then what is the occasion of all the

BONDS.

In addition to the purchase and sale of all the issues of Governments, we deal in Town, County, City, School, & State Bonds.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers, 100 Washington-st., Chicago,

NEW PUBLICATIONS Ready Next Week! MYMOTHER IN-LAW.

11

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Quiet Demand for Loans, and Light Currency Movement.

The Produce Markets Generally Easier-Provisions and Bresdituffs Turn Downward.

Grain in Fair Shipping Demand ---Stocks in Store.

FINANCIAI.

The loan market can hardly be said to have improved in the last fortnight. The country banks are not applying for as liberal accommodations now as then, and the supply of paper in the city is comparatively meagre. The railroad freight agents and the bank officers tell the same story with regard to the condition of affairs in the interior. The farmers are generally hoiding back the new crop from market. Present prices do not meet their expectations as to the rates that should rule pending a war in Europe. The results of this course are visible in an increased slowness of collection, a comparatively restricted flow of currency to the country, and a lighter supply of country paper for rediscount than had been counted on. At the same time the new crops are making themselves felt in the wholesale business of the city. The purchases now being made by interior merchants are unusually heavy, and indicate that they are are unusually heavy, and indicate that they are preparing for a heavy demand from their customers

this fall and winter.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. Outside borrowers on call or short time were infrequent, and were accorded the usual concessions.

The banks continue to order currency from New York, and New York exchange continues to be quoted at a discount of shipping rates.

The clearings were \$2,500,000.

THE DEST OF PARIS.

The clearings were \$2,500,000.

THE DEBT OF PARIS.

The debt of Paris on Jan. 1, 1877, had reached \$380,000,000. The population is 2,200,000. The debt of the Kingdom of Prussia, with 24,000,000 inhabitants, is not more than \$230,000,000. Nine separate loans constitute the debt of Paris, and of these five, amounting to \$200,000,000, were incurred unner the Imperial regime and before the Second Empire. The remaining \$180,000,000 of the debt has been contracted since the close of the German war. The annual requirements of the debt for interest and sinking fund were only \$3,000,000 in 1860, but in 1877 will be \$21,000,000. The rate of interest paid by Paris was 4.49 per cent in 1869 before the war with Germany, 5,26 per cent in 1871, 6 per cent in 1872, and in 1876 4,78 per cent. The expenses of all kinds for the present year will reach \$24,000,000. The revenue to meet this outley is derived from direct taxes, like the communal centimes or the specific share of the municipality in the direct taxes levied by the State within its area, from the octrol or entrance fees paid at the caste of the city by all articles of consumption that enter it, from the proceeds of sales of real estate, and from the income of the city from corporations to which it has granted monopolies. The present annual income from the octrol duties is \$24,000,000, a charge of \$11 a year upon every man, woman, and child living in Paris. The profit to the city from the manufacture of gas and from the water-works is about \$4,000,000. With all this heavy debt and oppressive taxation, the City of Paris is growing, its consumption is increasing, and its credit improving.

The Bull Movement in stocks as "the prevailing

THE BULL MOVEMENT IN STOCKS.

The New York Herald of Sunday refers to the advance movement in stocks as "the prevailing craze." It says that the last half-hour of Saturday's session was characterized by a sudden breakdown, but the controllers of Stock Exchange destines were quick to stop the fall, and even rally prices materially. Though it did not reach disaster, it very pointedly suggested the danger of the present situation, which, without a supporting short interest, but with enormous blocks of stocks held on margins in a few hands and no relieving public within gunshot, may be likened to a pyramid poised upon its apex, which is likely to topple over with a crash at any moment.

with a crash at any moment.

The Eccaing Post says that from eareful inquiries among the firms which do nine-tenths of the investment business that is done at the Stock Exchange it is led to believe that during the week closing to-day fully 60,000 shares of stocks, which ve been in the tin boxes of investors from two five years, have been sold. This stock, or what-er the exact amount may be, has been taken by the large speculative buyers and their numerons followers in the street, and prices have been advanced from 3 to 7½ per cent, so strong age the speculative money influences advancing the market, and so confident are the leading speculators that the future of prices will be wholly controlled by the increased (connage which the roads are sure by the increased tennage which the roads are sure to have as the result of the bountiful barvests of

the country.

BULLION PRODUCT.

In order to ascertain the gross bullion yield of the principal mines in California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, and Arazona, the San Francisco Bulletin addressed inquiries to the managers of fifty mines. Responses were received from thirty. The Bulletin

The twenty-nine claims from which we have obtained reports show the following yield for the six months ended June 30, 1877, of twenty-nine mines in the following States and Territories:

In Nevada sixteen mines 1,789, 100 in California, ten mines 1,789, 100 in Cath, two mines 505, 500 in Arizona, one mine 106, 100

Total.

Total.

Sta. 561,000

There is probably as many more productive claims in the same States and Territories, but of course the individual yields in most cases is small. Still, if the aggregate could be obtained, it would show a very handsome sum. We are well aware that some of the unreported mines have produced more bullon in the six months than some we have mentioned. There are scores of productive claims in Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, Mentana, and Colorado yet to hear from before the gross yield for the half year can be ascertained.

NEW COMMERCIAL BONDS.

French capitalists have under serious consideration a plan for a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar to connect Europe and Africa. This tunnel, in connection with that to be made under the Straits of Dover, would give an uninterrupted railroad route about twelve hundred miles long between Manchester and Tangter. The Gibraltar tunnel would be about nine miles long, and would cost \$20,000,000. If this enterprise is carried out, the united interests of France and England in the Suz Canal, the Dover-Calais tunnel, and the Gibraltar junnel could not fail to have a most important bearing on their political relations.

pannel could not rail to have a most important bearing on their political relations.

INCOME OF FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The interest income of six of the representative fire-insurance companies of the United States for 1876 was 13½ per cent less than their dividends, and their rate of interest for 1876 on the basis of interest to gross receipts was only 87½ per cent of that of 1870.

MINING ASSESSMENTS.

The total of mining assessments delinquent |
San Francisco in August is \$951, 023.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.
Gold was 1031@1041 in-greenbacks.
Greenbacks were 96%@00 cents on the dollar i gold.

100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

BY TELEGRAPH. BY TELEGRAPH.

BIW TORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK. And 28.—Cold opened at 104%, and, after rising to 104%, closed at 104%. Borrowing rates 1%, 1, 2, 2%, and 3 per cent and flat. Silver at London 54 3-16. Here, silver bare 123 ingreents in 118 in gold. Coin, 1, 6% discount. Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were quiet.

State bonds were quiet.

The stack market, while quiet in the forencon, was characterized by considerable fluctuations.

In early dealings there was an advance of ½ to ½ as compared with the closing figures of last night, but a decline of ½ to 1½ afterwards took piece. At the first hoard a firmer feeling set in, and there was an advance of ½ to 1½, followed by a decline of from ½ to 1½. In the aftermoon the market was generally heavy and lower, the decline ranging from ½ to ½ but at the close there was a recovery of from ½ to ½c. The Exchange was filled with rumors, hence the fluctuations. One operator was now amounted as selling then another, then that roads were cutting The Exchange was filled with rumors, hence the fluctuations. One operator was now amounteed as selling, then another, then that roads were entiting rates, and again the whole matter was an effort to get a fresh short interest on the market. Transactions aggregated 187,000 shares, of which 9,700 were New York Central, 5,000 Eric. 45,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Northwesterns, 6,000 Rock Island, 5,700 St. Paula, 10,000 Ohlo & Mississippi, 11,300 Wabash, 18,300 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 24,600 Michigan Central, 6,500 Pacific Mail, and 18,700 Western Union.

Money 16,4, closing 21,603. Prime mercantile, 556,77. Customs receipts, \$377,00.

The Assistant Treasurer distursed \$224,000.

Signt exchange, 36% premium.
Sterling, 505.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Consols, money and account, 95 15-16.

United States bonds—65s, 105½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 107½.

New York Central, 100; Erie, 11; preferred, 19½; Illinois Central, 63.

The Directors of the Bank of England to-day fixed the discount rate at 3 per cent.

American eagles to the amount of £130,000 were withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for the United States, despite the fact that the bank yesterday began to charge ½ pence per ounce more for eagles.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Rentes, 106f 28c.

REAL ESTATE.

Tuesday, Aug. 28:

Tuesday, Aug. 28:

CITY PROPRETY.

Bremer st. s w cor of Elm st. et. 52x100 ft. dated Aug. 27.

Oxford court, 355 ft w of Stanton av, s f. 105x 170 ft. dated April 16, 1875.

Cleaver st. 245 ft a of West Division st. w f. 25 x 124 8-10 ft. dated April 23, 1877.

Eighteenth st. 100 ft w of Brown st. n f. 25x 1,000 North Dearborn st. 542 ft s of North av. v f. 5000 North Dearborn st. 542 ft s of North av. v f. 5000 North Dearborn st. 542 ft s of North av. v f. 5000 North Dearborn st. 542 ft s of North av. v f. 5000 North Dearborn st. 542 ft s of North av. v f. 5000 North Dearborn st. 542 ft s of North av. v f. 5000 North Dearborn st. 542 ft s of North av. v f. 5000 North Dearborn st. 542 ft s of North av. v f. 5000 North North Dearborn st. 542 ft s of North av. v f. 5000 North North Dearborn st. 542 ft s of North av. v f. 5000 North Dearborn st. 75 ft e of Deakley av. n f. 72x100 ft. dated June 30.

Napoleon place, 225 ft e of Hanover st. n f. 25x 123 0-10 ft. dated Aug. 25.

North Or City Lithing. within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Within A Radius of Seven North Of City Lithing. Puesday, Aug. 28:

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time

	Rece	tipts.	Shipments.		
ाराज्य विश्व वर्ग	1877.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
Flour, bris	6, 498	8,377	6,007	4, 838	
Wheat, bu	126, 742	12,885	40,658	7,939	
Corn, bu		393, 510	185,995	196, 588	
Oats, bu	91,774	68,095	55,943	40, 363	
Rye, bu		7,071	20,940	1,593	
Barley, bu	17,940	11,660	5,320	24,524	
Grass seed. lbs.	1,098,007	929,476	443, 461	627, 186	
Flax seed, bs.	1,516,040	356, 620	363, 200	87,500	
B. corn. 28	**** *****	53,000	20,000	2),000	
C. meats, Ds	161, 290	337, 844		1, 199, 862	
Beef, tcs		******	128	15	
Beef, bris	******		9	220	
Pork, bris		314	317	443	
Lard. Bs	100000		702,549	146, 470	
Tallow, Bs	12,730	7, 260	168,720	104, 550	
Butter, Da	143,836	119, 218	154, 155	214,677	
Live hogs, No. Cattle, No	7,888	5,869	3,601	2.386	
Cattle, No	2.781	2, 239	1, 352	702	
Sheep, No	611	330		Date of the Control	
Hides, Bs	128, 405	83,430	273, 760	863, 392	
Highwin's, bris	**** *****	200	200	154	
Wool, 38	166,218	238,000	112,870	· 330, 900	
Potatoes, bu	60	953	COUNTY TO CALL	1,440	
Coal, tons	8,068	6,038	2,678	728	
Hay, tons	42	70		10	
Lumber, m ft.	7.8%5	9,144	3,016	3, 238	
Shingles, m	2, 220	1,412	701	895	
Sait, bris	17, 245	9,786	5,514	2,640	

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 2,079 bu wheat, 3,161 bu corn, 140 bu cats, 396 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 11 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 28 cars No. 1 cars No. 1 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 28 cars No. 2 do, 36 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (303 wheat); 89 cars high-mixed corn, 339 cars and 22.000 bu No. 2 do, 47 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (477 corn); 17 cars white oats, 45 car No. 2, 5 cars rejected (67 oata); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 25 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected (31 rye); 16 cars No. 2 barley, 14 cars No. 3, 11 cars extra No. 3, 13 cars feed, 1 car no grade (55 barley). Total (833 cars), 388,000 bu. Inspected out: 24,829 bu wheat, 244,838 bu corn, 10,511 bu oats, 4,307 bu rye, 14,105 bu barley.

barley). Total (933 cars), 388, 000 bu. Inspected out: 24,820 bu wheat, 244,838 bu corn, 10,511 bu osts, 4,307 bu rre, 14,105 bu barley.

The rain of Monday appears to have been pretty general over the Northwest; the hot weather, too, is good for corn, and frosts are apparently yet in the distant future.

We note that last Monday a car-load of "wheat" arrived in this which weighed fully 59 bs to the measured bushel, but was graded as No. 3 because there were too many oats in it. Some car-loads have been received in which there was a "plug" of oats intended to deceive. It may take a little time for some of the country shippers to find that this game will not win, and then they will be sorry that they attempted the cheat. The great majority of the consignments of grain to this city are honest, and it is only fair that those who try to take advantage should meet with a severe cheek. Some cases undoubtedly occur where the oats grow with the wheat, but there is too much reason to believe that deliberate mixing has been resorted to in some cases.

The direct foreign exports from Chicago during last week included 1,150 brls flour, 80,151 bu wheat, 251 brls pork, 4,639 boxes meats, 10,085 cases canned meats, 3,480 tes lard, 3, 113 packages butter and cheese, 290 brls tallow, 300 brls outment, and 35,465 lbs tobacco.

The leading produce markets were nervous yesterday, and generally tended downward, the most marked decline being in pork, wheat, and barley. The receipts were, rather large, notwithstanding the wet weather of the previous day, and there was a widespread expectation of large receipts in the future, though the skies threatened more rain. The British markets were firm, but there was not much demand here for shipment, except in wheat; and stocks are slowly accumularing.

Dry goods were active and firm. There were numerous buyers present in person, and the amount of goods ordered through the skies threatened more rain. The British markets were firm, but there were apparent in the bagging leather, tobacco, paint

ment in business, which brings with it a steadier feeling as regards prices. The rates for natis remain at \$2.50. Wool was steady under a moderate Western inquiry. Broom-corn was dull, and several grades were quoted lower. Timothy-seed was settive but weak, owing to heavy receipts. Flar was steady. The poultry market was fairly supplied, and ruled dull and lower. Green fruits were plentiful and slow at seduced prices.

Lake freights were moderately active and easier, at 2%@3c for corn to Buffalo, mostly at the outside, with 3c for do to Fort Colborner Room was taken for 95,000 bu wheat, 374,000 bu corn, and 22,000 bu oots.

taken for 95,000 bn wheat, 574,000 Su corn, and 22,000 bn oats.

Through freights to New York by lake and soll were quoted at 14½c on wheat, 13½c on corn, and 10c on oats.

Rail freights were dull at previous rates. Grain was quoted at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and 35c to Bosson and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official re-

The following are th				
port of the grain in sto	re in this	city on th	e evening	
of Saturday last and co	rrespond	ling dates:		1
	Aug. 25,	Aug. 18.	Aug. 26,	
Wheat-	1877.	1877.	1876.	1
No. 2 W. W. new	347	317	723	1
No. 1 red, new No. 2 red	8,444	1,099	120	1
New No. 2 do	2,076	1,901	370	41
No. 3winter	340	4,259	****	1
New do	346	361	5,602	
Rejected winter	22,975	17 17 1800	6, 225	1
New do	14, 494	33,921		
No. 2spring	133, 105	15,015	766,946	1.
New do	7. 445 10, 516	10,544	50,317	
No. 3 spring New do	6,921	20.000	- Ordinary	13
Rejected spring	491	15,534	33, 803	13
Rejected spring new	******	17,030	721	1:
No. 1 N . W. spring	85,421	16,717	17, 337	16
No. 2 N. W. spring	6,073	24, 457		1
New do	57, 494	*******	143, 772	1:
Total	306,831	251, 569	1,025,946	1,
Corn-	800.508		011011111	1
No. 1	19,819	21,932	6.103	14
No. 2	653, 122 133, 996	608, 801 146, 114	939, 615 350, 002	1
Rejected No grade	751	1,529	3, 180	1,
High mixed	552, 482	558,970	335, 378	1
High mixedYellow	8,830	9, 397	1,806	1 1
New mixed New high mixed	24, 545 17, 918	24,545 17,918	12,625	10
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		17,010		1
Total 1	,412,463	1, 385, 208	1,660,642	l á
Oats-	231, 262	249, 371	19,649	1 .
No. 2	19,912	19,681	57,050	
No grade	3,688	3,698	1,666	9
No. 2 white	52,508	54, 969	26, 135	9
Total	307,370	327,709	104,551	8
Rus-	901,010	. 641,100	20400	81
No. 1	1, 198	6.712	10,929	b
New No. 1.	16.424	18.935	24, 908	b
No 2	9, 895 67, 335	73, 165	66,908	
Rejected	3,601	2.905	3, 652	2
lejected	18, 114	12, 127	2,773	
io grade	770	770	721	
Total	117, 127	122.615	109,888	18
Rariev-		7 (2)		
0. 2	15, 310	26,049	299, 332	
lew do	8,090 12,233	2,551	10,427	
lew No. 3	4,530	1, 257	3,029	87
ejected	20, 367	24,614	7.693	to
ew do	9 404	9.519	1,577	80
xtra No. 3	3, 404	2,512	harmen.	-

3.404 347 24,402 2,512 347 20,019 90,633 89,267 Total of all kinds in store, 2, 234, 424 bu. figure show an increase during last week of 55,909 bu wheat, 27,257 bu corn, 1,366 bu barley; and a decrease of 20,339 bu oats, 5,488 bu rye. Total increase, 58,058 bu. The above noticed quantiti of N. W. wheat include 14,264 bu No. 1 Minnes ta and 1,986 bu No. 2 do.

The following table exhibits in Peoria on the dates named,		
Secretary of the Board of Trade		
		The same of
Aug. 18,		
1877.	1877.	1876
Wheat, bu. 6 377	377	2,83
Whest, bu	85, 393	59, 18
Onts, Dil 147	73, 373	74.26
Rye, bu 24,958	30(511	60, 35
Barley, bu 88	527	4,88
VISIBLE SUPP	LT.	Miss.
Mr. A. C. Thomas gives the f	ollowing a	the vis-
ible supply of wheat and corn of	n Aug. 25	te deno
Charles State Manager and the same	Wheat.	Corn.
Chicaro	306,831	1, 412, 463
Milwesting	197 700	19 000

Railroad shipments for week..... Lake shipments for week to U. S. 690, 293 | DOT12. | CON | DOT22. | DOT22.

...3, 721, 450 11, 738, 698 ... 616, 379 668, 082

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull and easier, though hogs were reported firm. There was an impression on the minds of some that the strength of the previous day was artificial, and they sought to realize. There was was artificial, and they sought to realize. There was apparently an entire absence of demand for export, but it is difficult to Judge of the outward movement by the trading on 'Change, as much of the purchasing for export is done in the offices of dealers. There has recently been a moderate demand for short rits and shoulders, to go South, and some lard has been taken for England, but the British demand seems to be small, while it would seem that Great Britain will have to materially increase her consumption to keep our export trade in a healthy state. The great bear element of the present situation is, however, our stock of measpork, which goes into consumption very slowly.

Muss Pouz.—Was less active, and declined 106:12%c per bril, closing 7%c below the latest prices of Monday. Sales seer reported of 140 bris cash at \$12.25, 7.000 bris seller september at \$12.12%e12.30, 8.250 bris seller \$12.100. Total, 17,800 bris. The market closed steady at \$12.100. Total, 17,800 bris. The market closed steady at \$12.100. Total, 17,800 bris. The market closed steady at \$12.100. Total, 17,800 bris. The market closed steady at \$12.100. Total, 17,800 bris. The market closed teady at \$12.200. Total, 17,800 bris. The market closed teady at \$12.200. Total, 17,800 bris. The market closed teady at \$12.200. Total, 17,800 bris. The market closed teady at \$12.200. The market closed total and the summary of the prime do at \$8,2568.35; 2.200 tes seller October, at \$3.008.40; and arched defended the prime do at \$8,2568.35; 2.200 tes seller che choice at \$3.008.40; and arched the month; \$8,2568.37; account of \$10.008. The market closed tame at \$8,2568.37; account of \$10.008. The market closed tame at \$8,2568.37; account of \$10.008. The market closed tame at \$8,2568.37; account of \$10.008. The market closed tame at \$8,2568.37; account of \$10.008. The market closed tame at \$8,2568.37; account of \$10.008. The market closed tame at \$8,2568.37; account of \$10.008. The market closed tame at \$8,2568.37; account of \$10.008. The market closed ta

seller September; \$8.3048-324 seller October; and \$7.90 seller the year.

Mrars- Were quiet and steady. There seemed to be a moderate demand, but buyers and sellers could not agree upon terms, shif little was done. Sales were reported of 50 tes weet pickied shoulders at 646; 500.000 lbs short ribs at \$8.75,96.6.626 cash, and \$8.50 seller September; \$,000 lbs bacon short ribs at \$7.35; 60.000 lbs iong clears at 656; 60,000 lbs short clears at 70; and 150 tes sweet-pickied shame (15 lbs) at 104c. The market was steady at the close at the following range of prices:

Shoul- Short Long Short

754e for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, with no quotable change in prices. Buyers held off, only taking enough to supply current wants, and very little was done for shipment, but there is not much flour offering. Sales were reported of 225 bris winters at \$5.50@6.00. and 630 bris spring extras at \$7.50@5.00 for pathots. Total, 875 bris. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6.00@6.50; Cool to prime brands of winters, \$6.00@6.52; choice to fine spring, \$8.25@6.75; fair to good springs \$5.75@6.00; low spring, \$8.26@6.75; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$7.00@7.50; patent springs, \$7.50@9.00; low grade, \$2.50@3.50; new soring, \$5.00@6.52; old rye, \$4.00@4.25; new do, \$3.00@6.3.25.

Bran—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were 30 tons

3.25.

Brax—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were 30 tons at \$9.00 per ton on track.

FEED—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$16.50 per ton on track.

Cons.-Maat—Coarse was nominal at \$16.50 per ton on track. Conn-Meat—Coarse was nominal at \$16.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and weak. The market for next month advanced to early, but subsequently declined logic, and closed log below the latest prices of Monday. Liverpool was quoted strong, with firmness in carpors, but the latest English cables noted the weather and weather had little induced the abluments, and the bad weather had little induced the abluments, and the bad weather had little induced the appeared in force, and prices weatened under large offerings, though some operators were free buyers, believing that the discount of September is wide enough to warrant investment. There was again a good demand for shipment, but it fell off before the close, and all through was chiefly for receipts in certain houses. There was a great deal of business done in the settlement of contracts for this month. Seller september of the settlement of contracts for this month. Seller september of the settlement of contracts for this month. Seller september of the settlement of contracts for this month. Seller september of the settlement of contracts for this month. Seller september of the settlement of contracts for this month. Seller september of the settlement of contracts for this month. Seller september of the seller seller seller seller seller seller seller seller seller se

bu rejected at 43c; 800 bu by sample at 436-450 on track. Total, 20, 200 bu.

BARLEY—Was in moderate demand, declining 16s; 15c under larger receipts, which brought out more sellers of futures. The receipts inspected chiefly into the higher grades. Extra No. 3 and the lower grades and samples were in fair request and steady. Cash No. 2 soid at 69c; and closed at 68c. Extra No. 3 soid at 50c, and No. 3 at 39c. Peed was steady at 38c for old, and new was quoted at 33c; 38c. Expremer opened at 39c and closed quiet at 68c; 0.000 cor ranged from 854,6885; and closed at 88c; 0.000 cor ranged from 854,6885; and closed at 88c; 0.000 bu extra No. 3 at 50c; 3.690 bu feed at 38c; 6.400 bu by sample at 436 kbc on track. Total, 19,800 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales 203, 000 bu, at \$1.05/ for August, 98% 985/6 for September, and 04/6/035 for the year.

Corn—60, 000 bu at 42@42% for September and 42% of the year. Mess pork was quiet and firmer, closing at \$12.256
2.37% cash or September and \$12.324/6412.35 for Octocr. Sales 750 bris. at \$12.50612.35 for Octocr. Sales 750 bris. at \$12.50612.35 for Octocr. Lard was quiet at \$8.17% for September and \$8.324
or October. Sales 750 tes at \$8.27% for September
at \$8.325 for October.
Shoulders were firmer, sales being reported of 40,000
s at \$54c. wheat was fairly active. September sold at 96% Wheat was fairly active. September sold at 94% his and closed at 96%. Seller the year sold at 94% his colosing at the outside, and October closed at 51%. August sold at \$1.04% \$1.05, closing at the in-

de. Corn was in moderate demand and easier. Séptem er sold at 41% 425c, and closed at 41% 42c. Octo er sold at 42% and closed at 42% 42kc. Cash sold 1 420. were casier at 233/4223/40 for September and 85/42/23/40 for October.
Lake freights were active, room being taken for bout 134,000 bu cora.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS,

ALCOHOL-Was steady at \$2.0862.18.

BROOM-CORN-Was dull and weak. The common and medium grades are quoted about \$10.00 per ton lower. There is no demand, and the new corn will soon be coming to market. The crop is turning out well in Kansas, and better than many expected in this State. Quotations: Green hurt, 61667c; medium hurt, 51668; redtipped do, 566c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 51668c; red-tipped, with do, 566c; red do, 4665c; inside brush, 4645c; inferior brush, 31664c; crooked do, 386c.

BUTTER-Trade was moderately active at nominally unchanged prices. Por good to fancy grades there was ready sale for all the offerings and at firmly sustained rates. The poorer qualities continue to be somewhat neglected, and are weak and unsertied. Shippers were the principal operators. We quote: Fancy creamery, 24625c; good to choice grades, 18622c; medium, 14616c; inferior to common, 9813c.

BAGGING-Jobbers report a well-sustained activity in the grain-bag trade, and the market maintains a decidedly firm tone. Other lines were in fair request at steady rates. We repeat our list: Stark, 25c; Montany, 25c; Lewiston, 225c; Otter Creek, 21c; American, 205c; burians, 4 and 5 bu, 14362165c; gunnles, singles, 1436415c; do, double, 244625c.

CHEESE-For fine full creams there was a fairly firm tone to the market, and previous quotations were adhered to. Indeed. In a retail way, 115c was the ruiling figure for the best goods. Common to fair grades were acar-ely salable. We quotie: Good to best full creams, 105631c; medium grades, 95096c; skims, 7638c.

CHEESE-For fine full creams there was a fairly firm tone to the market, and previous quotations were adhered to. Indeed. In a retail way, 115c was the ruiling figure for the best goods. Common to fair grades were acar-ely salable. We quotie: Good to best full creams, 105631c; medium grades, 95096c; skims, 7638c.

CHEESE-For fine full revance the salar propers. Part 1810.00 c. 2.5; large were not subjected to sury quotable, scim, 1866.00; were sold t

Muscatel. \$2.002.20; Valencia, 6%67c; Ante currants, 767%c; ciron, 19620c.

Domestic—Alden apples, 158-18c; Michigan do, 74,67%c; Southern, 6%68%c; blackberries, 72,67%c; Touthern, 6%68%c; tilackberries, 72,67%c; raspberries, 28:627c; pitted cherries, 16617c.

NUTA—Filberta, 128:12%c; almonds, Terrarona, 196-196; French walnuts, 196610c; Grenoble walnuts, 196614c; Binington peanuts, 5%66c; ten, Missouri, 669%c; Wilnington peanuts, 5%66c; Ten, 1969%c; Ten,

Nors-Filberta 128:128c; almonds, Ferragona, 189
184c; French walnuta, 1962 loc. Grouble walnuta,
184644c; Brazila, 34620c; pecans, Texas, 76774c; do,
Missouri, 66036c; Wilmington peanuts, 34626c; Tennessee peanuta, 4620c;
Missouri, 66036c; Wilmington peanuts, 34626c; Tennessee peanuta, 4620c;
Wilmington peanuts, 34620c;
with a moderate demand. The rath broke up the early trade, and left most of the fruit to be taken later by the dity buyers. Peaches were the leading fruit, but were not of very good quality: Blackberries, cultivated, \$2.00; do wild, \$1.50; apples, \$1.5083.00 per bei; crab apples, 10280c per basket; pears, 50c per basket; but were not of very good to choice Michigan beaches, 40 680c per basket; Crawfords, 75885c per box; Del-sayares, \$2.00 per craste; grapes, \$870 per 8c; plums, 756681, 00 per basket; Crawfords, 75885c per box; Del-sayares, \$2.00 per craste; grapes, \$870 per 8c; plums, 756681, 00 per basket; water-meions, \$10.009 per 100, oranges, \$600 per saket; water-meions, \$10.009 per 100, oranges, \$600 per per saket; water-meions, \$10.009 per 100, oranges, \$600 per per saket; water-meions, \$10.009 per 100, oranges, \$600 per per saket; water-meions, \$10.009 per 100, oranges, \$600 per per saket; water-meions, \$10.009 per 100, oranges, \$600 per per saket; water-meions, \$10.009 per orate of 20 8s; do plums, \$8.50 per box of 20 8s.

GROCERIES-Sugars were in large demand, and, under inadequate supplies and reports of an advance at the East, the market was strong at full figures. For other staple articles, and for most side goods also, there was a reasonably active inquiry at fairly firm rates.

We quote:

Rice-Carolina, 74684c; Louisiama, 7074c.

Coyrezs-O. 6. Java, 20520c; pava No. 2, 20207c; choice and france life, 20520c; pava No. 2, 20027c; choice and france life, 20520c; pava No. 2, 20027c; choice and france life, 20520c; pava No. 2, 20027c; choice and france life, 20520c; pava No. 2, 20027c; choice and france life, 20520c; pava No. 2, 20520c; pava No. 2, 20520c; pava No. 2, 20520c; pava No.

steady at the rooms and the steady and the steady and the steady. Dealers are paying the following prices for mixel lots: Medium unwashed wood, 236 280; time do. 23625c; fine fleece, washed, 366380; medium do. 266 28c; tub wools, choice, 46642c; do, fair to good, 3 28c; tub wools, choice, 46642c; do, fair to good, 3

DRY GOODS.

errimac F. Pink .. STRIPES.

Lonsdale cambrid New York Mills. Utlea Nonpareil. Wamsutta, 4-4... Davol.
Pride of the West.
Langden, GB.
Fruit of the Loom.
Lonsdale.
Androscoggin, L.
Amoskeag.
Hill, 4-6.
Mount Hope..... Conestoga CCA.
Conestoga CTA.
Conestoga AA.
Methuen AA.
Manhattan
York, 30-inch.
Thorndike A.
Swift Eliver.
Ocean.

12% Boston
BROWN DUCKS.
14 Boston SO...
14 Lewiston...
12 Montaup XX...
12% Neponset A, 10 oz...
11% Neponset B, 9 oz...
11 Neponset C, 8 oz... DYED BRO 14 14 13

LIVE STOCK.

6.061 6.265 5.993 13,388 12,534 19,179 1,481 727 1,070 CATTLE—There was no very marked change in the position of the cattle market. Although during the day the major part of the offerings changed owners, there was not much activity in trade, and, notwithday the major part of the offerings changed owners, there was not much activity in trade, and, not withstanding the moderate character of the supply and the slightly firmer news from the East, holders had about all they could do to maintain previous prices. The inquiry was principally for cows and Texans to supply the wants of the home trade, and for fair to prime steers for shipmens to New York and intermediate points. Extra grades were not in demand, and, though some bunches of that sort were offered, only two transfers were effected. St. John & Brown sold 31 head averaging 1.441 has the same obtained \$6.00 for a car-load averaging 1.421 has. With the above exceptions, no sales were reported at a higher figure than \$5.50. Mixed lots of butchers' stuff and common rough steers of a grade not good enough to satisfy the requirements of the Eastern markets were also neglected, and a number of droves of that description were left in the yards for Wednesday's market, there being no sale for them except at reduced prices. Scalawags were ;pedified out at \$1.75@2.25. The market closed guiet.

Extra Boeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450 ha and unowards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 400 hs.

Glood Boeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 050 to 1, 400 hs.

Scolawags were been in fair heah, weighing 600 to 1, 100 hs.

Scolawags were common steers, and common to choice cews for city shaughter, weighing 600 to 1, 100 hs.

Scolawags were common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 600 hs.

Scolawags were common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 600 hs.

Scolawags were common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 600 had acalawag steers.

2.0062.40 first of the common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 600 hs.

Scolawags were common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 600 hs.

Scolawags were common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 600 hs.

Scolawags were common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 600 hs.

Scolawags were common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 600 hs.

Scolawags were common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 600 hs.

Scolaw

Closed out. The market closed frm.

| 100 | As. | Price | Yo. | As. | Price | No. | Price | No. | As. | Price | No. | Price | No SHEEP-Were in light supply, in light demand, and ommon to choice qualities.

common to choice qualities.

BUTFALO. Aug. 28.—CATLE—Becelpis to-day, 501; total for the week, 6, 164; fair demand at lower prices; quotations down to on choice shippers. Me on butcher? and medium and serour Me on common lots; sales 150 cars; cross and a strong Me on common lots; sales 150 cars; cross and a strong Me on common lots; sales 150 cars; cross and a strong Me on common lots; sales 150 cars; cross and sales parts. SA 508.5.00; common steers and cown, 82 months of the sales of the common steers and cown, 82 months of the sales of the sa

fed do, \$5.35@5.55; grassers, \$5.00; best beavy, \$5.55 ST. LOUIS. A. A. 7365.15.
CATTLE—Very slow demand; mainly local. CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. Aug. 22.—Hoos—Steady and thanged; receipts. I, 141; shipments, 485.

LUMBER.

Receipts Week, Week, Jan. 1, Jan. 1, 1876. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1879. and there were no country buyers in the market. The latter are buying nearly all their immer at the yards this season. Prices were weak at \$7.25@7.50 for two-lines and \$8.00±10.00 for inch souff. The better grades of linch were quoted at \$11.00±12.00. Lath were steady at \$5.25. and shingles at \$1.00±2.10. Sales include cargoes of bargen Mercury and Selt, from Ludington. 418.000 ft piece stuff at \$7.50.

At the yards trade continues active at unchanged prices. The shipments are unusually large. Quotations.

tions.

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch.

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch.

Third clear, 1 inch.

Third clear, 1 inch.

First and second clear dressed siding.

First common dressed siding.

Flooring, first common, dressed.

Flooring, second common, dressed.

Flooring, second common, dressed.

Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards.

Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards.

Box boards, C.

A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. 3 16.00 28.00@34.00 18.50@90.00 13.51@14.00 28.00.425.00 20.00.221.00 16.00@17.00 33.00 27.00 8.50@ 9.00 9.00@10.00 8.00@10.00 18.00 1.40@ 1.60

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.—Prime mess pork—Eastern.
70s: Western, 50s: Bacon—Cumberlands 36s:sabort
riba, 57s 6d; long elear, 36s; short clear, 26s 6d;
shoulders, 33s; hams, 52s. Lard, 43s 9d. Prime mess
beef, 98s; India mess beef, 100s; extra India mess, 110s.
Cheese, 56s. Tallow, 41s.
London, Aug. 28.—Liverpol—Whest strong; California club, 12s 6dg; 25 ed; 40 white, 12s 3dg;12s 6d;
spring, 11s 11d9;12s 10d. Corn firm at 57s. Mark
Lang—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm. Corn a shade
dearer; fair average American mixed, 27s 6d. Cargoes
on passage—Wheat firm. Corn stiff.

Liverpool, Aug. 28—11:30 a. m.—Grain—Wheat—
Winter, No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 12s gring, No. 1, 12s
No. 2, 10s 8d; white, No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 11s 11d;
club, No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 12s 1d. Corn—No. f, 28s 6d;
No. 2, 26s 3d.

Cuo, No. 1, 123 36; No. 2, 123 1d. Corn.—No. F, 283 86; No. 2, 283 3d.

PROVISIONS—PORK, 508; lard, 43a.

Liverroot, Aug. 23—2:30 p. m.—Grain—Wheaf—Winter, No. 1, 123 3d; No. 2, 125; white, No. 1, 124 4d; No. 2, 123 1d; club, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 128 5d. Corn.—No. 1, 278; No. 2, 283 9d.

No. 2, 12s 1d; club, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 5d. CornNo. 1, 27s; No. 2, 28s 9d.
Liverpool, Aug. 28-Latest, — Cotton — Firmer;
266:3-16d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export,
2,000; American, 6,000.
Yaros and fabrics at Manchester quiet, but steady.
Grain—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 28,000 grs;
American, 12,000 qrs.
Berley Turry—Californis white wheat, 12s 1d612s
4d; do club, 12s 5d612s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western
spring, 10s 8d612s; do winter, 12s-22ts 3d. CornWestern mixed, 26s 9d627s. 0sts—American, 3863s
6d. Barley, American, 3s 6d.
CLOVER SEED—American, 45s650s.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 50s. Prims mess beef, 95s.
Lard—American, 43s 9d. Bacos—Long clear, 35s; short
clear, 38s 6d.
CEREASS—Fine American, 56

ear, 36s 6d. CHESSE-Fine American, 56s. FALLOW—American, 41s 3d.
PETROLEUM—Spirita, 8s; refined do, 11s 6d@12a. LINSEED OIL—80s 6d@31s. RESIN—Common, 5s 9d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—27s 64. ANTWERP, Aug. 28.—PETROLEUM—33)-61.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITTES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Graix.—Wheat less active, and generally lower, under more liberal offerings and a less confident inquiry, the actual dealings indicating a decline of 1615c, and in some instances 263c, per bu. closing weak and somewhat irregular; No. 2 red Western in lots about 27,000 bu at \$1.400.14.136; ungraded red and amber Western, in lots, about 22,000 bu at \$1.2561.415k the latter rate for very choice Michigan, No. 2 Chicago spring, new, 16,000 bu at \$1.31, and rumored 8,000 bu at \$1.30; No. 2 Northwestern spring, October option, 24,000 bu on private call at \$1.33; No. 2 Northwestern spring. September option, nominal; October, \$1.25 asked. Cern less freely purchased for home use and shipment, and quoted 1621c bu cheaper, closing barely steady at the modified figures; mixed Western ungraded at 5063556; mahily at 5456355 for salling reasels, and 536554 for steamer quality. Bye more active, but for Western product weaker in price; No. 2 Western, lots at 156600.

vessels, and 53654c for steamer quality. Rye more active, but for Western product weaker in price; No. 2 Western in lots at 6568c, and 17,000 but nist half September delivery at 605c.

PROVISIONS—Meas pork in fight request for early delivery, and quoted easier; 1,000 bris, part at \$12.10; Western prims meas quoted wholly nominal; August options quoted at the close nominal; September, \$1280; 6012.90; October, \$12.80; 300 bris september option 12.90. Cut meats continue quiet at steady rates. Bacon dull but unchanged in price; short clear December quoted at 654675c. Western steam lard fairly active for early delivery at irregular figures closing weak; 565 tcs new at \$8.6568.70, closing at \$8.65, and 400 tcs new to arrive soon at \$8.75; Angust option quoted at close nominal; September, \$8.626; October, \$8.706. \$7.794; November nominal; December nominal; and seller remainder of the year, \$8.45, showing a deelihe; sales September, \$8.7748.70; 2,850 tcs October, \$8.7746.25; 250 tcs seller remainder of the Year, \$8.45. Tallow—Fairly active and steady; quoted at \$8.00.

88.45.

Tallow—Pairly active and steady; quoted at \$8.00

88.25 for good to strictly choice; sales 35,000 lbs in
lots at \$8.125685.18%.

WHISKY—Very dull, though offered at \$1.18 per gal-

lots at \$8.12568.1856.

WHIAKY—Very dull, thoush offered at \$1.16 per gallon.

Sucaas—Raw quoted firm, with fair to good refining at 868956 per pound, on a moderately active movement; sales 400 hbds Cuba Muscovado on private terms, and recently 710 hbds Muscovado and Centrifugal on private terms; refined sugars is in fairly active demand; in good part stronger.

Fraightents—The general market is comparatively tame, with accommodations in berth and charter for early use quoted steady on very moderate offerings; tonnage for grain for September and October loading attracted most attention.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 28.—Corron—Easy; 11611/5c: futures quiet; steady: August, 11.50611.91c: September, 11.59611.51c: October, 11.73c: November, 11.60611.51c: February, 11.50611.51c: March, 11.00611.06c: April, 11.57c: October, 11.73c: November, 11.60611.51c: February, 11.50611.51c: March, 11.00611.06c: April, 11.57c: October, 11.73c: November, 11.60611.51c: Starch, 11.60611.50c: April, 11.57c: October, 11.73c: November, 11.60611.50c: April, 11.57c: October, 11.73c: April, 12.57c: April, 13.57c: April, 1

moderate: Louisiana 607c; Carolina 666776c.

Retranskow—Quiet and Ermer; crude. 75c; refined. 166146a.

Tallow—Steady, 86688 9.19c.

STRAINED RESIN—Quiet; \$1.825621.90.

STRAINED RESIN—Quiet; \$1.825621.90.

SPIRAITS OF TURENTINE—Steady; 356c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 17619c.

Provisions—Pork sull and lower, closing steady; new mea. \$13.10; September, \$12.90. Beef quiet; opened and closed more steady; prime steam, \$5.606.

S.75: September, \$5.876624.00.

S.75: September, \$5.876624.00.

GEREN—Western: 10621c.

GEREN—Western: 10621c.

GEREN—Western: 10621c.

GEREN—Poll and normal; \$1.1491.15.

PSILADELPHIA Alsc. 22. Flow—Quiet; supera. \$4.00; exites. \$5.00; Peal.—Flow—Quiet; supera. \$4.00; exites. \$4 Whitsay-Firm; Sl. 15.
Experies wheat. 34.000 bi; corn. 36.000 bi; cats. 6,000 bi; cats. 6,000 bi; corn. 56.000 bi; cats. 6,000 bi; cats. 6,000

Frs. Quiet and unchanged.

18KY-Firm; \$1.13K.

18KY-Firm; \$1.13K.

18KY-Firm; \$1.00 bris; wheat, 93.300bu; cora.

19KY-Firm; \$1.00 bu; rre, 60 bu.

PRENTS-Wheat, 135.600 bu; coru, 21,000bu.

1, 100; shipments, 800. Bu; barley. 2,000 bu; hogs, Louisville. Louisville. Louisville. Flours-India estra. 94.2564.50; family. 94.756.00; A No. 95.5095.00; family. 94.756.00; family. 94.

103sc.

FLOUR-Dull, weak, and lower: family, \$5.4065.50.

GRAIN-Wheat quiet; red. \$1.0541.17. Corn sensity; 47c. Out stronger; 26c. Barrey in fair demand; prime Northwestern, 75c.

Provisions-Fork dull; \$12.75. Lard dull and drooping; steam, \$8.25 bid at close; kettle, \$9.10. Bulk meaks higher; \$4.57564.00; \$6.004.70; 7c. Bacon dull; 51c; 7566756; 5c.

Witten-Steady and drimer; \$1.10.

BUTTER-Quiet and unchanged.

LINSED OUT-DULL; \$60650c.

LINERED CIL—Duli; 50a53c.

MILWAUKER, Aug. 28.—PLOUR—Duli and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat quiet; onesed at an advance of lige;
closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, St. 15; No. 1,

St. 134; No. 2, St. 08; september, 985c; October,
1054c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 60c. Corn quiet and wreat;
No. 2, 42c. Oats scarce and frug; No. 2, 23c. Rys

frug; bigher; No. 1, 54a5445c. Barley casier; No. 2

spring September, 634c.

Fastonts—Wheat to Buffalo, 5446c.

Fastonts—Wheat to Buffalo, 5446c.

RECCEPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 138,000 bu,

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 138,000 bu,

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 138,000 bu,

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 188,000 bu,

SHIPMENTS—FLOUR—Nominally gaschanged.

Others unchanged.

BUTFALO.

BUTFALO.

Aug. 28.—GRAIN—Market dull and nominal. Wheat—No demand. Outs—No demand. CoraThe-State Oid, 48/6c asked; sales unimportant.

CANAL Fasion rs—Unsettled; 7c paid for cora by
canal to New York. Oswzgo, Aug. 28.—Graix—Wheat firm for new, steady for old; No. 2 Toledo, \$1.55. Corn-High-mixed held at 56c.

MENTHIS, Aug. 28.—Corrow—Oniet; 10%c; sales, Others unchange i. PEORIA, Aug. 28.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales of 20 bris at \$1.08.

COTTON. GALVESTON, Aug. 28.-Corrow-Ensy: mi MOBILE, Aug. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10c; low middling, 04c; good ordinary. 9c; exports coastwise. 17 bales.

SAYANNAH, Aug. 28.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 104c. CMARLESTON, Aug. 28.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; middling, 104c; low middling, 104c; good ordinary, 04c.

9Mc.
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—COTTON—Fairly active and
a shade higher; sales, 1,360; good ordinary, 9%90%c;
low middling, 9%90%c; middling, 10%910%c; good
middling, 10%910%c; creetps, net, 13 bales; gross, 21;
exports to New York, 1,404; stock, 20,438.

CHEESE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELAIN, Ill., Aug. 28.—This was an exciting day on the Main Board of Trade. Cheese advanced last week the Main Board of Trade. from 24c per 10, and 20,000 boxes were sought an-held by six bayers. To-day's sales amounted to \$17.-121.93, at an advance of 1c for part skimmed. Six buyers from Chicago, and several from New York, Boston, St. Louis, and elsewhere, were present. If the price had fallen, \$40,000 or \$50,000 worth would have changed hands here to-day.

CLEVELAND, O.. Aug. 28.—PETROLEUM—Market un-changed; standard white, 110 test, 125c. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 28.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; crade, \$2.50 at Parkers; refined, 185c bid, Paliselphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Aug. 28.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE— Steady at 33/4c.

SPRINGFIELD.

An Alleged Ingenious Way of "Shoving the Queer".—The Southern Penitentiary—Other Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28.—The Hon. Thomas J. Watkins, Mayor of Jonesboro, Union County, was before United States Commissioner Adams here to-day on a charge of passing counterfeit money. The evidence disclosed that in Jonesboro, some time since, a great many Chicago Traders' National Bank \$5s circulated there, and that some were traced to Watkins, who appears to have taken them in business, and redeemed them when returned to him as counterfeit. Gen. J. G. Fonda, Col. D. T. Phillips, and several prominent citizens of Union testified to the good character of Watkins. The case, in view of the prominence of the parties, excited considerable interest. Assistant District Attorney Roe prosecuted and Maj. Bluford Wilson defended. The Commissioner held Watkins to ball to await the

sistant District Attorney Roe prosecuted and Maj. Bluford Wilson defended. The Commissioner held Watkins to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The State Department of Agriculture to-day, in a circular letter to county fair authorities, formally announces the completion of arrangements for a State Agricultural Museum for the reception of samples of agricultural products, and invites the sending of the same in for exhibition and display in the Museum.

Special Agent Raum, brother of Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum, is here to-day, inspecting real estate and other property taken by the Government on execution against delinquent income-taxpayers here in War times. The principal piece of property taken is that known as Springlo's Block. The certificate was issued to-day adjudging as bankrupt the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, of East St. Louis.

State Board of Equalization to-day transacted no busness. The Committees are still in seasion, however.

There is greater diversity of outnion to-night among the Southern Pententiary Commissioners than ever before since the question of location was first entered upon. Each Commissioners access to be firm in his own choice, and the effect of the very active and antagonistic loobying of the delegations from competing points is to keep up the difference of views among the Commissioners. More than fifty ballots were taken this afternoon, and all resulted: Alton, 1; Grafton, 1; Chester, 1. All being so firm for their choice, the contest is likely to be a prolonged one, though another effort to harmonize views will be made to-morrow.

FINANCIAL PUTS AND CALLS.

55. \$100. \$200. \$300. \$1,000

—ALEX. PHOTHINGHAM & CO., Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make desirable investments in Stocks, which frequently pay from free to twenty times the amount invested. Slock bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 5 per cont. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free. SCALES.

FAIRSANKS' SCALES
OF ALL ES
PAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. HYDE

Meeting of Oppo ty-first Stre

Grounds on Which It Is Can Be

No Action of a Decision Another receting of was hald yesterday acous the Sherman Horse for ing their woes ushumber their was, if

ing their was usuamber possibility there was, if an inaction is prevent the bifrst street saver. The morder by Mr. Munson, who make the preside. The reseason of the meson the chair. opened the ball by referri he said and been present December, protesting ag of the Forty-first street of the Forty-list street unnecessary at that the street runst be construinted for the street of the tioners': messenger ver The petition was then red be on Drainage, who sub-ed that it he placed on the speaker expressed Bensley's track for a year matter, but could get no gentleman, and he prop-long as he lived. The or in the hands of the taxy building of the sewer, County Treasurer fro

pel that officer to return ments he had collected. ments he had collected, somers appointed by the make the assessment has the property assessed \$44 worth of work,—\$17,000 aury. The difference mig or whatever snybody choquestion gross as to what to do with the money. Headed to the collection of the collection areas as to what to do with the money. Headed the collection areas follows:

1. That the Court had then the assessment. 2. That the assessment was not refunded to within the time require 3. That the courts 3. That the courts he render judgment for the a 4. That due notice of the confirmation of the assess properly mailed, posted, a 5. That the assessment thus were illegal and void also and resultant dear improvement.

in and insufficient dear improvement.

4. Luas the application is suthorized by law, because therm of court and in a sen the application for judg. State and county taxes, a sessments levied by the Vi 7. That the assessment is cassive amount, and the so less sum, and a rebate of 1 the Trustees after exceptional been allowed by the C 9. That the assessment nad been allowed by the O

9. That the assessment
460, while the contract was
axcess of \$17,034.

10. That, after the arges
levied, and a large portion
sessed was released from a
axcessions to confirming to
been sustained by the Cou
a part of the taxes had be
voted to make a rebate of
sessment and levy; and
made, the whole assessm
\$33,508, being still an exce
nontract price.

11. That the Trustees de
the lowest responsible hide
a contract with John P,
while James 63. Howard
work for \$24,516, accompan while James 3. Howard work for \$24,416, accompany good and sufficient bond for 12. That the plan for b not in accordance with the gineer, which shows that a on Forty-fifth street, as a p ance, and that another on ple's substance is continue struction of their means jury already custained is fair to be combined and in comes upendurable.

comes upendarable.

JUDGE da.

who was present in the int
thought it was rather too
that the atteropt should he
the assessment was made,
a legal right to make the
how the property-holders
toold be shown that th
between the Trustees and it could be shown that the between the Trustees and Judge expressed a desire of the work had been don Mr. George F. Waite rebeen constructed.

Mr. Munson wanted to work had been commence in opposition to the reme payers, the Trustees cells spite of them.

Judge Graham was double done, unless they could defraud the taxpayers.

Mr. Munsde, while he prove a compinary, return in his opening remarks a cidedly to a corrupt jot Trustees.

du his opening remarked to cidedly to a corrupt to Trustees.

Mr. Waite remarked to Hyde Parker had told Bogue, at the meeting a the remoustrance was remarked to a the remoustrance was removed to a the remoustrance was removed to a the same of the assession of the same of the same

ed the other (would hell works.

Mr. Stone remarked, a sewers on Forty-dist a that there were several tions of things streets wit which the sewers certain the village wise made to Mr. Munson had some what this village in a financial way. The estate and persons provide the State Board added last year it would be sweet cent of that amounting to the charter. The

ing to the charter. and the conded debt wa village wize pow owing, a valuation, 8 per cent linit tutional limit. According for, however they were from all this it would be drifting to a gold paid their taxes, pay for their bread for their bread for their bread for their tread of the pay their they were be ween two was, Which horn of the most comfortable place. Noboliv accured to have the pocarbility or practing includion suffix and, on the meeting adjourned the Chairman, it being a

at 71(c; refined firmer

TILLE.

STON - Pirmer: 11c.

12544.50: family. \$4.750
famey, \$6.2567.00
unchanged... Corn in fair.

48c. flye quiet and weak;
mixed. 27c.

131.00. Bulk mesis quiet mist; 58cc. 73668c. Sucar
151.00. Bulk mesis quiet mist; 58cc. 73668c. Sucar
151.00. Bulk mesis quiet mist; 58cc. 73668c. Sucar
151.00. Lard steady

r. \$1. 1214. Corn dull.

and yellow, 50@626.

N-Wheat firm for new, riox-Qalet; 10%c; sales,

COTTON—Basy: middling, 1014c. COTTON—Dull and nominal; ling, 1014c; good ordinary. COTTON—Fairly active and D: good ordinary, 9% (8) (6: middling, 10% (10%); good pta, net, 15 bales; gross, 21;

to The Tribune, his was an exciting day on Cheese advanced last week boxes were bought and s sales smounted to \$17,to for part skimmed. Six
several from New For2,
there, were present. If the
\$50,000 worth would have

LEUM.

-PERROLBUM-Market untotest, 1254c.

-PETROLBUM-Quiet and
s; refined, 1354c bid, Phila-

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-

FIELD.

to The Tribune. to 28.—The Hon. Thomof Jonesboro, Union
ted States Commissionon a charge of passing
tevidence disclosed that
ne since, a great many
onal Bank \$55 circume were traced to Watve taken them in busia when returned to hira
J. G. Fonda, Col.
al prominent citizens of al prominent citizens of ood character of Wat-of the prominence of siderable interest. As-

to bail to await the

of Agriculture to-day, unty fair authorities, completion of arrange-litural afuseum for the agricultural products, of the same in for exhibitions, is here to-day, dother property taken are union against delinhere in War times. The tif taken is that known e certificate was issued kirupt the St. Parick's of East St. Louis. lisation to-day trans-Committees are still in

aty of comion to-night ententiary Commissions the question of loca-on. Each Commissioner of the commissioner of the commissioner

CALLS.

S500, \$1,039
HIGHAN & CO., Brokre, make destrable investtuently pay from five to
ested. Stock bought and
leposit or \$5 per cent. Exreports self free.

IRBANKS' CALES
OF ALL ENDER
OF ALL ENDER HYDE PARK

Meeting of Opponents of the Forty-first Street Sewer.

nds on Which It Is Believed an Infunction Can Be Asked For. No Action of a Decisive Nature Is Taken.

However.

In Action of a Decisive Mature Is Taken,
Howeyer.

Another meeting of tryle Park taxpayers
was held yesterday from he the club-rooms of
the horman of formbered and of releases
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the probability piere was, if any, of bringing and
the probability piere was, if any, of bringing and
the probability piere was, if any, of bringing and
the probability of the meeting, and Mr. Seeley
ask the chair.

MR. MUNSON
owned the half by referring to a petition which
year must be constructed, but you are more
the forty-first street sever, as unwise and
macessary at that time, stating that if a
ser must be constructed, they would must
effer to relative the probability of the construction of the proposed to the Countil
the helding frontage, but when it came to be
searched prediction the proposed to the Countil
the petition was then referred to the countil to the countil to the countil
the petition was then referred to the countil to the building of the sewer, and to restrain the County Treasurer from making further officetion of the special assessment, and to compel that officer to return all the special assessments he had collected. Two of the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees to make the assessment had succeeded in getting the property assessed \$44,000 to pay for \$37,000 worth of work, \$17,000 more than was necessary. The difference might be called stealings, or whatever anybody chose to call it, and the question arose as to what the Trustees proposed to do with the money. He had drawn up some Points as the Basis for an injunction, which were as follows:

to do with the money. He had drawn up some points as the Basis for an injunction, which were as follows:

1. That the Court had no jurisdiction to confirm the assessment.

2. That the assessment is barred, because it was not refunded to the Couffy Collector within the time required by law.

3. That the courts had no jurisdiction to render judgment for the assessment.

4. That due notice of the application for the confirmation of the assessment and levy was not properly mailed, posted, and published.

5. That the assessment and all the proceedings were illegal and void by reason of uncertain and insufficient description of the proposed improvement.

Improvement.

1. That we application for judgment was unauthorized by law, because made at a different term of court and in a separate proceeding from the application for judgment for delinquent State and county taxes, and other special assessments levied by the Village of Hyde Park.

7. That the assessment was never confirmed.

8. That the assessment was levied for an excessive amount, and the contract let for a much less sum, and a rebate of 20 per cent ordered by the Trustees after exceptions to the confirmation had been allowed by the County Court.

9. That the assessment was levied for \$44,460, while the contract was let for \$37,436,—an excess of \$17,034.

10. That, after the assessment was made and levied, and a large portion of the property assessed was released from payment by reason of exceptions to confirming that assessment having been sustained by the County Court; then, after a part of the taxes had been paid, the Trustees voted to make a rebate of 30 per cent on the assessment and levy; and after the rebate was made, the whole assessment was reduced to \$35,563, being still an excess of \$8,892 over the contract price.

11. That the Trustees did not let the work to

not in accordance with that of the Village Engineer, which shows that another is to be built on Forty-fifth street, as a part of the performance, and that another on slanght on the people's substance is contemplated to the great destruction of their means of support. The injury already sustained is very great, and bids fair to be combined and increased until it becomes unendurable.

JUDGS GRAHAM.

who was present in the interests of some clients, thought it was rather too late to go to law, and that the attempt should have been made before the assessment was made. If the Trustees had a legal right to make the contract, he didn't see how the property-holders could interfere unless it could be shown that there was a conspiracy between the Trustees and the contractor. The Judge expressed a desire to know whether any of the work had been done or not.

Mr. George F. Waite replied that 10. feet had been constructed.

Mr. Munson wanted to know if, because the work had been commenced, and was wrong, and in opposition to the remonstrance of the tax-payers, the Trustees could carry it through in spile of them.

Judge Grasam was doubtful if anything could be done, unless they could prove a conspiracy to defraud the tax payers.

Mr. Munson, while he did not say he could prove a conspiracy, referred to the points made to his opening remarks as if they cointed decidedly to a corrupt job on the part of the Trustees.

Mr. Waite remarked that Mr. Emery, another Reb. Water that the surface of the Park water remarked that Mr. Emery, another

the has opening remarks as if they pointed dededly to a corrupt job on the part of the Trustees.

Mr. Waite remarked that Mr. Emery, another Hyde-Parker, had told him that Hamilton Bogue, at the meeting of the Trustees where the remonstrance was read, had said he wouldn't hear Emery further, and as much as told him to alut up and go home. Mr. Waite added that the Trustees proposed to let the contractor get his pay out of the assessment warrants.

Judge Graham reminded, the gentlemen that comebody would have to 'give bonds if they sought to interpose by means of an injunction, and if they should fail in the suit the damages would be rather severe.

MR. L. W. STONE

thought something ought to be done by all means. The town ought not to be saddied with an expense for special improvements unless they were actually needed and it could pay for them. He didn't consider the assessment legal, and the majority of the people were opposed to it. For several years it had been the practice of the Trustees to let contractors get their pay out of the special assessments, many of which were not paid, thus necessitating the dragging of the matter through the courts.

Mr. Munson reterred to the Forty-first street sever and the proposed pumping-works as a pair of Siamese twins, one wing of which, the sewer, was born, and the other, the pumping-works, about to be brought forth. He also asserted that there was a trade between President Bensley and Col. Raynor, by which one was to vote for the extension of the sewerage system so as to include a sewer on Forty-first street, provided the other would help along the pumping-works.

Mr. Stone remarked, as showing the folly of

to include a sewer on Forty-fifth street, provided the other would help along the pumpingworks.

Mr. Stone remarked, as showing the folly of sewers on Forty-first and Forty-fifth streets, that there were several houses at the intersections of those streets with other streets through which the sewers certainly could not go unless the village was made to pay handsomely for it.

Mr. Munson had some figures to show

WHAT THE VILLAGE WAS DESPITES TO in a financial way. The total valuation of real estate and personal property was \$5,839,571, and if the State Board added as much as they did last year it would be swelled to \$7,876,147. Five per cent of that amount could be spent according to the charter. This would make \$303,807, and the bonded debt was now \$629,000. The village was now owing, according to the State valuation, 5 per cent instead of 5,—the constitutional limit. According to the Town Assessor, however, they were owing 11 per cent. From all this it would be seen that they were drifting to a point where, if they paid their taxes, they could not pay for their bread and butter; or, if they paid for their bread and butter; or, if they paid for their bread and butter; or, if they paid for their bread and butter; or, if they paid for their bread and butter; or, if they were between two fires, and the question was, Which horn of the dilemms would be the most comfortable place to sit down on?

Nobody scemed to have any clear ideas as to the possibility or practicability of bringing an injunction suit, and, on Mr. Munson's motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman, it being understood that a meet-

ing of the taxpayers would be held in the mea-sime at the village, and some definite plan action brought forward.

THE WEST TOWN.

The Assessor's Report.

The West Town Board held semi-annual auditing meeting last night at Nos. 36 and 38 South Halsted street. There were present Supervisor Pederson, Assessor Clark, Clerk Tarbell, Justices Matson, Sheridan, Eberhardt,

Assessor Clark presented the following re-

three, consisting of Justices Sheridan, Eberhardt, and Matson.

George Scoville & Son presented a long communication asking for \$100 compensation for legal services in the prosecution of the Wall ciaim, which was referred to the Special Committee.

The bill for stationery, amounting to \$104, was ordered paid, and sundry other items amounting to about \$30.

The bill of George Scoville & Son was reported on adversely, and the \$100 ordered not paid. The Board then adjourned till Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of settling up the business.

HAMPTON AT ROCKFORD.

Secretary Kimball Promulgates the Programme of the Northern Illinois Industrial Fair.

To the Editor of The Tribume.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 25.—In order to accommodate the people of neighboring towns and cities, the Northwestern Railroad will reduce the passenger fare to one and one-fifth rates, going and returning from Chicago and each intermediate station, also from Kenosha, Janesville, Harvard, Beloit, and Freeport, from the lith to the 16th of September. The Chicago, Northern & Iowa Railroad will make the same reduction from Chicago, Aurora, and intervenreduction from Chicago, Aurora, and interven

reduction from Cheago, Aurora, and interveuing places for the same time.

Gov. Hampton will leave the Capital of South
Carolina Sept. 7, and come by way of Augusta,
Atlanta, Chattanooga, Louisville, and Chicago.
He will make no public addresses, having declined all other invitations except his eloquent
and elaborate speech that will be addressed to
the visitors and patrons of the "Great Northern Illinois Industrial Fair."

The reallant Governor will be the distinguished

THE JURY PUZZLED.

They Cannot Tell if O'Sullivan Intended Murder.

> Miss Brady Thinks She Was the One He Wanted to Kill.

The inquests on the bodies of Miss Katie Brannock, who was shot Monday night, and of William O'Sullivan, her murderer, were held yesterday forenoon at the West Lake Street Police Station by Deputy Coroner Korn. The jury first visited No. 589 West Madison street jury first visited No. 589 West Madison street, where they viewed the body of Miss Brannock. She was in her 33d year, a fine, healthy girl, and possessed of rather more than average good looks. Dr. Holden, County Physician, certified as to the cause of death, a bullet-wound in the left temple, and nothing remained but to inquire into the circumstances attendant on the

shooting.

The first witness called was Patrick Bran father of the deceased girl. The last time he saw her alive was about 8 o'clock Monday after-

noon, as she was leaving home. He knew O'Sullivan, but never supposed there was anything between him and Katle. Hé had seen O'Sullivan once in her company, but never heard of any clandestine meetings of the two, either at the house of the girl Brady or cleawhere.

HELEA BELIZABETH BRADY
testified that she boarded at No. 32 Smith street, in the house of Gregory Walsh, a saloon-keeper, whose place of business was at No. 624 West Madison street, on the front of the same lot. Her home was in Madison, Wis., and she was a dressmaker. Monday afternoon Miss Brannock called at her room to have a dress repaired. O'Sullivan was there, and, after Miss Brannock left, he displayed some agitation, walking up and down the room and twisting a bunch of keys in his hand. He asked the witness to step into the hall with him, as he had something to communicate to her, but she declined, saving that she objected to going into dark halls with young men, and that, if he had any secret to discover, be could tell it just as well in the room. Witness went on sewing, and, after some time had elapsed, Miss Brannock returned. She sat down beside the witness, and O'Sullivan stood near the door for a short time, and, ister, took a seat in front of the two girls. Witness looked out of the window, resting her head on the sill, and all at once heard the report of a pistoi. Miss Brannock fell forward with her head towards O'Sullivan, and witness uttered an exclamation. The murderer said:

"O, she is fooling," and witness replied, "My God! no; you havehurther." He then got un and left hastily. Witness believed that it was his intention to shoot her (witness), as she had frequently ordered him not to come to her house, and she believed that he at first thought be had succeeded in killing her. He had frequently ordered him not to come to her house, and she believed that he at first thought be had succeeded in killing her. He had frequently ordered him not to come to the honoing, said to deceased, "Come, Kate dear, it is time you were exceeded in killi

hole in the top of his head. He was not quite dead, and his arms were moving. The pistol hay by his side on the floor, and there was a box of cartridges in his pocket. Witness knew the man, but had never heard that he was a drunkard until yesterday. The body lay in O'Sullivan's own bed-room in rearf of the school-room connected with St. Jarlath's Church, on the corner of Jackson street and Hermitage avenue.

Father Cashman, priest of St. Jarlath's Church, said that O'Sullivan had worked for him since March last. He came highly recommended, and witness had never reprinanded him but once. Witness had never seen him into outcated, and the statement made in the morning papers that witness had reprimanded him for drunkenness was incorrect.

Mr. Gregory Walsh, of No. 22 Smith street, the house where the murder occurred, had known O'Sullivan three or four months. He used to call and see the sewing-girl Brady, and witness had told him several times not to come around. He would take a glass of beer or cider occasionally, but was not a drinking man. He had told witness he was engaged to be married to Miss Brady. Deceased had told witness a great many lies, and when witness found him out he quit talking to him. O'Sullivan had threatened to shoot a young man who had taken the girl Brady out boat-riding.

Mr. W. J. Hynes had known O'Sullivan for several months, and considered that he was possessed of an ability to control his temper under great provocation. He was not a drinking man.

The police officers declare that they never informed any reporter that O'Sullivan drank. That information, which appears to be incorrect, was derived from some private watchmen.

The jury found that O'Sullivan came to his death by a pistol-shot fired by himself with the intention of committing suicide.

Awrone IMPRESSION.

The impression having gotten abroad that The Taribuxa office last evening to have it corrected. He stated that his sister had not received any attentions, so far as she was concerned. Miss Brannock, while builty and was be p The impression having gotten abroad that be a discussed, has to care and calaborate speech that will be a discussed to the test of the control of the contro

thus: November, 68 cases; December, 228 cases; January, 1872, 271 cases; February, 301 cases; March, 366 cases. The same instructive lesson would be found in the study of any epidemic of small-pox. I have no doubt you concur with me in the feeling that to permit this preventable disease to become epidemic in any city. under the ordinary conditions of civilized life, is a reproach to our profession. It is already appearing in our midst, and I am using all means within my power to arrest its progress. Every case found, and in a condition to be removed, is immediately transferred to the Hospital, and the infected clothing and premises thoroughly fumigated with sulphurous acid gas. I am supplying from 300 to 500 points of animal vaccine matter a day for the gratuitous vaccination of the poor, and shall continue to do so for the present.

I respectfully request the immediate and hearty co-operation of every medical gentleman in the city. Do not cive certificates of vaccination to school children without a careful examination. Urge upon all families within your reach the necessity of vaccination and revaccination; and it is important to note that revaccinations are unusually successful this season,—a serious indication that our population has an alarming susceptibility of variolous poison.

Report all cases of small-pox or suspected

tion has an poison.

Report all cases of small-pox or suspected small-pox promptly to the Health Officer, and also all individuals or families within your knowledge who need the protecting insuence of vaccination, but who refuse to accept it.

Oscar C. Dz Wolf.

Commissioner of Health.

MARINE NEWS.

TORONTO HARBOR.

The work in dredging out the channel at the Queen's Wharf has progressed most favorably. It will be remembered that former dredging only resulted in acraping the surface of the rock. The late Government appropriation was designed to remove the rock to a given depth, and this is now successfully accomplished. By blasting and dredging the rock has been taken up wherever it was necessary, leaving a channel of about 40 feet wide and a deeth of 14 feet. The channel can easily be made wider by dredging out the sand, as no rock dredging will be required outside of what is completed. It is now contemplated to widen the approach to the channel from the lake, which will make the efficance as safe and easy as navigating the lake. The work now successfully concluded has been thoroughly done, and the trade to this port will be largely benefited. And we shall near no more complaints, so numerous in the past, of vessels getting aground in the Queen's Wharf Channel.—Globs, 27th.

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT, Aug. 28.—Arrived—Elizabeth,
LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Champion, LaSalle, 6,000
bu corn; pron China, Henry, 4,000 bu corn;
Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 6,000 bs corn.

Cleared—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,500 bu

Cleared—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,500 bu wheat.

BRIDGEFORT, Aug. 28—0 p. m.—Arrived—Prop Jack Robertson, LaSalie, 4,800 bu corn; Merchant, LaSalie, 6,000 bu corn; Cataract, Utica, 6,000 bu corn. T. Ryburn. Marsellles, 2,000 bu corn, 5,000 bu cots, 35, 160 lbs seeds; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn.

Cleared—Prop Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 44,050 ft lumber, 8,000 ft flooring; J. Menard, Kankakee Feeder, 64,000 ft lumber, 8,000 ft siding; Thomas Scott, Marsellles, 5,040 ft lumber, 25,000 shingles; A. Woolson, Joliet, 88, 236 ft lumber, 1700 shingles; crop Noveltv and barge, Ottawa, 141, 986 ft lumber, 22,000 lath.

CHICAGO. Aug. 28.—The fright market was active and weak: Charters were reported at 3c for corn to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 95,000 bu wheat, 374,000 bu corn, and 22,000 bu oats. Charters: To Buffalo—Propeller not named, wheat; prop Vanderbilt, wheat and corn on through rates; and Scotia, wheat and oats; schrs Helvetia, Richard Winslow. Zach Chandler, corn at 3c. To Collingwood—Schrs Reid, Case, and Lottle Cooper, corn on through rate. To Kingston—Prop Lawrence, wheat at 9c; and schr A. J. Dewey, corn at 8½. In the afternoon the schrs Homer and L. A. Law, corn to Buffalo at 3c; schrs Donaldson and M. Collins, corn to Collingwood.

The schr Christine Nilsson will bring lumber from Duncan City to this port at \$1, 10, and the Parans will bring a cargo from Alpens at \$1, 12½ on rait. LAKE FREIGHTS.

cessive amount, and the contract left for a much less sum, and a rebate of 20 per cent ordered by the Trustees after exceptions to the confirmation file.

DEFUT ASSESSOR.

The report was received and ordered placed on file.

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The several billiof of the Deputy Assessor was presented billiof that a long fight their pay at the place of the production about the session was released from payment by reason of texperious to confirming their assessment havant seven entitled to a better compensation than \$4 a day, as they had worked fall time, and the session was released from payment by reason of texperious to confirming that assessment aware for the production and the smallest size.

Assessor Clark stated that be thought his assistance of the formation of the property assessed was released from payment by reason of texperious to confirming that assessment aware for the compensation than \$4 a day, as they had worked fall time, and the second was released from payment by reason of texperious to confirming that assessment and levy; and after the rebate was made, the whole assessment was released from payment by reason of the property assessed was released from payment by reason of texperious to confirming that assessment on the assessment was released from payment by reason of the property assessed was released from payment by reason of the property assessed was released from payment by reason of the property assessed was released from payment by reason of the property assessed was released from payment by reason of the property assessed was released from payment by reason of the property assessed was released from payment by reason of the property assessed was released from payment by reason of the property assessed was released

ersi punic about the same as the Wissahickon, both built after drafts of Capt. M. Drake, Superintendent of the Union Ship-Yards, who also superintended their construction. The boats are loading at 7 cents for corn to New York. It is reported that 5,000 bu of corn were saved dry from the cargo of the schr Bolivia, sunk in the harbor of refuge on Lake Superior. An expedition has been at work on the Bolivia. It is thought she will arrive at Detroit to-night.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

Post Huron, Mich., Aug. 28.—Down—Props
Oswegatchie, Mayflower, Annie Young, Raleigh
and consort, Potomac and barges, James Davidson
and barges, Philiadelphia and consort, Lincoln and
barges, Cormorant and consort, Vienna and consort, Havann and consort, Allegheny and barges;
schrs Anglio-Saxon, St. Lawrence, Dolphin, J. C.
King, D. H. Keys, Schuylkill, Allegheny, New
Hampshire.

Hampshire.

Up—Props Sanilac, T. W. Snook; schrs Carling-ford, Hyderabad, Ontario, M. C. Upper, Arabia.

Maggie, D. P. Austin. W. R. Taylor, Twilight,
G. H. Warmington, Our Son, Falmouth.

Wind—South, fresh; weather wet. DETROIT ITEMS.

The Press of yesterday says the Detroit & Cleveland Steamboat Company has given orders to the Detroit Dry-Dock Company to build another to the Detroit Dry-Dock Company to build another than the pression pusiness.

new and fast steamer for the excursion business and to run as a day boat on the line between thos cities.

The hull of the R. N. Rice has not been sold. It would make a good lumber-barge if any one has money enough to convert it.

The Eighth Chio, recently burned at Windsor, was purchased to take the place of the Ivanhoe, on Lake Superior, so says the Marquette Mining Journal, and the Free Press heads the item "News."

A LIVELY SWING.

A LIVELY SWING.

The tng Mosher came very near outting a stop to travel over Wells-street bridge last evening. She was towing a barge up the river, and her Captain evidently did not observe that the bridge had not commenced to swing, for he passed under it and sent it swincing in the fastest time on record. Luckily it got around without dropping off the centre pier, and was not damaged. It is said the ball was up before the Mosher approached, and the Captain did not heed the warning to slack up.

here yesterday; he is en route for Detrois.

OTHER PORTS—Water in the St. Lawrence is at a lower mark than for two years past. ... According to the United States register the number of vessels in the District of Ruffalo Creek is 222, the tonnage of which aggregates 101,028,09 tons. ... The Bay City Clearance Clerk and Maj. Fitch, of Chicago, would make a fine team in a contest for beautiful permanship, says the Buffalo Courier. And what a fine figure the buffalo clerk would cut in a spelling match... The Detroit Tribune says, in the matter of the Mary Copley, the approved paper was simply a bull of sale for a half interest in the vessel, C. P. Minch, who owned the Mather, having now an equal interest in the former... Messra. Hibbard & Vasnee, of Milwaukee, have sold the bark Constitution—which has been out of commission since her disaster on Whitefash Point, Lake Superior, last season—to Mr. F. Hurlbut, of Green Bay, for 4,000 cash... There have arrived up to date this senson at Toronto 102,382 tons of coal. At the same date last year there had arrived 47,248. It is just within probability that 80,000 tons will be wanted this year yet. Extensive improvements are being made at Port Darlington harbor this season. The elevator storehouse has been thoroughly everhauled, and is ready for operations. The wharf is being rebuilt and the piers thoroughly repaired. The outlay for this will be between \$6,000 and \$7,000... The Bond's wet corn was sold at 280 per hu at Buffalo.... The Cleveland Leader has it that "Chicago tug-companies are retting tired of paying Captains; \$125 a month. They got tired of it long ego, and now the Captains are weary of receiving \$100 per month, and want \$125.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearance for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o clock las

for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stime Carons, St. Joseph, sundries: Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries: Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prope Missayrt, Ontonagan, St. Lark, Benton, Harver, Genal Haven, Gundries; Schrift, Saugatuck, sundries; Sky Lark, Benton, Harver, Manitos, Saugatuck, sundries; Propes, Wilsey, R. G. Brition, Saugatuck, sundries; Propes, Wilsey, Lake, sundries; Schrift, Genal Haven, Imber; Missayrt, Muskegon, lumber; City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, Grand Haven, Immber; Humber, Muskegon, lumber; Schrift, Muskegon, lumber; F. B. Stockbridge, Point St. Ignacc, lumber; Uranna, Menominee, lumber; Seventh Ohlo, Muskegon, lumber; F. B. Stockbridge, Point St. Ignacc, lumber; Hisa, Manistee, lumber; Jenus Mullen, Ludington, lumber; C. C. Korth, Kencord, St. Grand Haven, Gran

An Industrions Old Lady.

The Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph prints a brief communication from one of the women residents of that town, in which she says: "I saw a paragraph in the Lewiston paper the other day saying that a woman 78 years old bought the cloth, and cut and made her husband a pair of pantaloons. I think I have besten that, for I am 79, and I bought the cloth and cut and made my husband a pair of pantaloons, a vest, and a short jacket, all in the past three weeks."

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cared without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL. METROPOLITAN BUSINESS

No. 11 Eighteenth-st. Classical and English Day School, with Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate Departments. Pupils of both sexes have equal advantages, and may pre-pare for admission to any College or University or for business. Eleventh year begins Sept. 17. H. H. BABCOCK, Principal. PARK INSTITUTE,

103 and 105 Ashland-av., Chleago.

A Day and Boarding School of the First Grade, for Girls and Young Ladies. Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Departments, and Post-Graduate Course. Eighteen Departments, and Post-Graduate Course. Eighteen Music, Art, and Slocution. Superior accommodations for Boarding Pupits. Fall term begins Sept. 12. For par-ticulars address Mrs. A. E. BATES, Principal. MISSOURI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The thrity-seventr regular course of Lectures in this institution will begin on Monday, the 1st of October, 1877, and continue dive months.

The preliminary course will begin on Monday, 10th September.

The commencement for conferring degrees will be held early in March, 1878.

For the annual circular and catalogue giving regulations for graduation, fees, and other information, address.

P. GERVAIS ROBINSON, M. D., Dean, 1863 Olive-st., St. Lonis, Mo. UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,

NOTRE DAME, IND. This Institution affords students an opportunity of pursning at will a Classical, Scientific, or Commercial Course. The Post-Graduate Course of Civil Engineering is now fully established.
Classes will be resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 4.
For catalogue, address
VERY REV. W. CORBY, C. S. G. CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY.

15 AND 17 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.,
One square east of Union Park.
Firteenth year opens Sept. 10. Thorough instruction
in all-the departments—Regists, Classical, Art, and Niccleat. Electrion a speciality, under Prof. E. M. Booth.
Choice location, commodious buildings, and special inincements in Boarding Department.
MISS GREGG, Principal. VASSAR COLLEGE. Fail session opens Sept. 18, 1877. Enfrance examinations Sept. 19, 20 and 21. Caralogues, with rull partie ulars, may be had of the undersigned. The Department of Music, Drawing, and Painting will be open hereafte as a school for special instruction in those aris. For dir

are containing full information, apply to W. L. DEAN,
Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeepste, N. Y. ELMHURST BOARDING SCHOOL. A Family School for Young Ladies and Giris, near Chicago. Next school year begins Wedneaday, Sept. 12. Indopress and patronized by the most eminent clit-zens of Chicago and vicinity. Thorough English teach-ers. Native teachers of French and German. The most secomplished Professors of Music and Dancing from Chicago. Apply for circular to the Principal, Mrs. L. FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

Freehold, N. J. Boarding school for boys. The Bev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal. PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS. Keep's Patent Partly Made Dress Shirts. The very best, 0 for \$6. Can be finished by any one competent to sew a straight seam. 173 E. Matison-st.

MY MOTHER-IN-LAW.

ENGLISH HALF-HOSE.

KEEP'S ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, Superfine quality, full fashiound; \$1.50 per haif dozen, or 25c per pair. 173 East Madison-st. SUMMER RESORTS GLEN PARE SOTEL,
WATEIN'S GLEN, I. Y. Term, 51 to 50 per day,
Aposistments Al. 'Sue Pro, '644 fer circular sai
unityle of vater.'
"Thornton."

MAGNOLIA BALM.

BEAUTY:

Secret of a Fair Face

A Bomance of Reality—The Devices of the Queens of Society—How Plain Features are Made Attractive, and the Blemishes of Nature are Hidden by the Witchery of Art—An Interesting Revelation.

In our climate, and owing to American modes of life, not one woman possesses that best boon of nature—a fair couplexion; a git without which there can be no real beauty.

There is no use of replning, because it is so. The sensible thing, under the circumstances, is to see how the defect may be overcome.

Clearly, in this matter, Art must be called upon to supply what Nature has denied.

Does a fair reader ask, How?

To reveal that very secret is the purpose of this article.

"What can't be cured need not be endured," in this case. An adroit chemist, named Hagan, has provided an infallible means of making the plainest face radiant, and of overcoming all the defects which, without his invention, often make life a long martyrdom to ladies of society. Mr. Hagan's

Magnolia Balm

Is certainly one of the most marvelous and useful products of modern science. The united testimony of thousands of ladies reveals the fact that the Magnolia Balar is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan, with magical power. It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

Diotches, freckies, and tan, with magical power. It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity, and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, otund, and pluga.

It makes a matron of 36 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustle maiden into a cultivated city bells.

The Magnotic Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawdock to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who value personal attractions, and who hope to make themselves attractive to the lords of creation, can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm; and we know of no other way, if they require any kind of cosmetic at all, in which they can be certain of it. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

GOOD GOOD Musidy compounds, in covered or opaque bottles, called Hair Grant Gr

EDUCATIONAL CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE, Beopens Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1877, with a Classical Scientific Course and Proparatory School. Arthur J. Crestold, Principal of Music Department. For particular address the President, G. THAYRE, Morgan Park, Cook Co., III., or at 77 Madison-8t., Chicago. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
CHESTER, Pa., opens SEPT. 12th. Location healthfui; grounds ample; buildings commodious. Thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and RNGLISH. Careful supervision of Cadeta.
Pur circulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX. Esc.,
at the office of the Tremont House. Chicago, or Col.
THEO. HYATT, President.

THEO. HYATT, President.

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Cape, ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Associate
HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principala,
The best Academy for boys in the Northwest. Preparce for any college or for business. Location attractive and elevases. Fifteen acres of ground. Session
begins Sept. 6, 1877, Send for catalogue to Capt. ED.
N. KIRK TALCOTT, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill. Mlle. C. Broussais French and English School for Young Ladies and Children, reopens on Sept. 10, at 564 Michigan-ar. She will be assisted by Mile. M. Broussis, Miss Jeffers, and other competent teachers.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY 339 WEST ADAMS-ST., CRICAGO.
This is an English Classical and Commercial Scho
for Young Men and Boys. Realizing that in the boy are building for the future man, we shall aim to do it
work of development and discipline thoroughly as
practically. Fall term opens Sept. 3.
M. B. GLEAGON, Principal. CHECARAY INSTITUTE,

1527 & 1520 Spruce-st., Philad's,
For Young Ladies and Misse. Reopens Taursday, Sept.
20. Board, and tuition in Latin. English, and Fresch,
per annum. \$400. French is the language of the famity. MADAME D'HERVILLY. Principal. West Side Higher School 674 West Adams st., will open Sept. 3. Apply at School after Aug. 30. WILLIAM A. WAED. NORTH SIDE HIGHER SCHOOL, Chause for Boys of all ages. Address or apply personally, 13-29, m., after Sept. 1. CRCIL BARMER AR.

Froebel School and Kindergarten,
482 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,
Just east of Union Park. Will open Monday, Sept.
10, 1877. Prin. and Kindergartner. HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADRMY, WORCHSTER, RASS.

Prepares its graduates for commanding positions in common and acientific pursuits. Twenty-second yea begins Sept. 11. 1877. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt. inquire of Mr. Willsum & Hasans, 77 Madison-S., and Mr. J. D. Easter, 14 South Canal-st.

and Mr. J. D. EASTER, 14 South Canal-M.

MRS. GARRETSON,
Assisted by Miss THURSTON, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ledies and Children, 32 West Forty-seventh-st., New TOTK, on Wednesday, Sept. 22. Thorough Ragital Course, with superior facilities for the study of Music, Prench, and German. Circulars sept on application.

CRANVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY, NORTH Granville, N. Y.—One bour from Saratoga, health-lest climate, elegists buildings, steam head therefore home, no temptations, carness, and thorough for the for hory fitting for college, exceeded, and thorough the transfer of the college, exceeding the management of weather than the college, exceeding the management of the college of t

MR. DA SILVA AND MRS. BEADFORD'S (FOR-M merly Mrs. Ogdes Hoffman's) English, French, and German Rosarding and Day School for young ladies and cliffman, with confirments fleet, 194. Application eighth-st., New York representations for the Application may be made by lader thoroughly competent feethers, class for boyr for the Order of the State of the Lectures by Prof. B. W. Hawkins and Dr. Habberton. CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Remacher Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. J. Instruction very practical. Advantages unempassed in this country, Grainates obtain excellent positions, Espens Sept. 12. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Standy, and full particulars, address red. WM. L. ADAMS, Director. Prof. WM. I., ADAMS, Director.

M. T. VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY WILL REM. open in this city bept. It. Circulary obtained as
Treastray & Co. 1. of I. stalls, commanding graduate of
West Penils. S. N. ONETON, Treastray.

M. R. SYLVANUS REELYS DAY AND ROADING
M. obsood for young lading, 6 and 8 fasts. Fifty. thirdmit., N. I. Fourteenth year begins October, 1977.

M. ORRISTOWN, S. J., BOARDING-SCHOOL, FOR.
M. boys; 30 miles from S. T. Est. S. SOWELL, A.M.

AMUSEMENTS. PROGRAMME OF LAKE EXCURSIONS On Str JOHN SHERMAN Weather permissing:

Wednesday, Aug. 29—Ou the lake at 2:30 p. m.;
fare 50 consis; evening chartered.

Thursday, Aug. 30—Michigan City at 3 a. m.; return
2 p. m.; on the lake at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.; and in the stream
City again at 11:30; return it 6 Friday morning; fare
51, good for either trup. Friday, Aug. 30 pp.
at 8:30; return at 10 p. m.; ifare, 81. Saturday, sorge
at 8:30; return at 10 p. m.; ifare, 90 cents.

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, will
call for passengers south of Exposition Engling at 3
p. m. GAY & VAE NORMAN, Proprietors.

HOOLET'S THEATRE. i extraordinary Success Brery evening and Wed-lay and Saturday Matines, the celebrated young racter actress, him MARY CARY, In the new and intensely effective drama by B. E. Woo Miss Mary Carr in Four Part of Comments of the Comments of the Comments of the Comments of the College of the College

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THIS WEDNESDAY MATINER AND NIGHT. THE GREAT SUCCESS—GHEAT SUCCESS—THE GREAT SUCCESS—THE GREAT SUCCESS—THE GREAT SUCCESS—THE GREAT SUCCESS—THE GREAT SUCCESS—THE SUCCESS—THE FLAY.

GOTROOM AUTHORISE SUCCESS TRANSPORTED TO STATE OF THE FLAY OF THE FLAY OF THE SUCCESS SPIRITED HOUSE. SUCCESS TO SUCCESS SPIRITED HOUSE. SUCCESS SUCCESS SPIRITED HOUSE. SUCCESS SUCCESS SPIRITED HOUSE. SUCCESS SUCCESS SPIRITED HOUSE. SUCCESS SU

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

COTTON'S OPERA-HOUSE, Old Sleuth, the Detective

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Cheago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:

No other road runs Pullman or say oth hotel cars west of Chicago. a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts. b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILROAD

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD-Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-ar., and Sixteensh-st., and Canal and Sixteensh-sts. Ticket Offices, Sc Clark-st., and as depots Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator Reckf rd. D'buques, & Sioux City (10:00 a.m. 3:15 b.m. Pacific Express for Omaha (10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m. Kansas City, Atchison & St. Joe (10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m. Pucine & Sioux City Express 9:30 p.m. 6:35 a.m. Pucine Night Express (10:30 a.m. 4:35 a.m. a.m. Pucine Night Express (10:30 a.m. 4:35 a.m. a.m. Texas City, Atchison, St. Joe. (10:00 p.m. 4:35 a.m. a.m. Texas Express (10:00 p.m. 4:35 a.m. 4:35 a.m.

DIOHIGAS CENTRAL RATI, BOAD.

Depot, toot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Randough, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sia. Ticket Offices.
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Leave. | Arrive.

RALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 63 Clark-64, Palmer Rous,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURO, CINCINNATI & SI. LOUIS & R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Side Depart | Arriva. HICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIO BAIL lepot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman stu-Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Office and decile. For more and the property of the property o

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The proceedings of the Illinois Association of the "Bons of Vermont" are published, and can be had at the headquarters of the Association, & Ashland Block.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribung building, was as follows: At 8 a. m., 72 deg.; John Jones and wife last night inquired of a

John Jones and wife last night inquired of a stranger what street they were on. The citizen responsed "Harrison street," and in such a tone that Jones took offense. Then, imagining that his wife's honor had been insulted, Jones drew a revolver. But, instead of shooting the stranger, he shot himself through the finger.

In the report of the involuntary petition in bankruptcy, filed against Charles D. and Joseph Metzler, it was stated that Charles had absconded, taking with him a large portion of the assets of the firm. This was an error on the part of the reporter, the brother who absconded being Joseph Metzler. The honesty of the other brother, Charles, is unquestioned.

Bol Smith, Esq., President of the Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company, has accepted the Treasurership of "B" Company, First Regument Cavalry I. N. G. Mr. Smith will receive subscriptions for the equipment of the command at his office, and desires all who feel interested in the cause to step up and contribute something. The citizens of Chicago generally are making generous gifts to the company fund.

The Yacht Club met at the Sherman House last to, Commodore Bradley in the chair, and Capt. Frow Necretary. Mr. C. W. Adams was electamenter of the Club. The Treasurer's ret was read, showing a balance \$343 in the easury. Adjournment was then had to some Iollowing the regatta of Saturday next, ich is to be sailed by second and third-class its for prizes not awarded in the last re-

Deputy Coroner Korn yesterday held inquests apon Hattie Coventry, who committed suicide at 564 West Superior street by taking a dose of arsenic, and upon James Griffith, who died of Injuries received on the Northwestern Railroad on the 15th inst. To-day he will go to Calvary Cemetery, and exhume the body of a man mamed Morrissey, who died at the Mercy Hospital of a fracture of the skull inflicted by two young men at the Stock-Yards. Both men are under ball for the ussault. Morrissey's friends, in their endeavor to cover up all prosecution of the case by the authorities, succeeded in gaining a permit from the Health Office by representing that he had been killedin the riots.

The many friends of Mr. John V. Farwell will

The many friends of Mr. John V. Farwell will be pained to hear that he is seriously, although it is thought not dangerously, ill. Mr. Farwell left the city a few weeks ago for Colorado, partly on account of his heaith and partly for the purpose of looking after his large mines there. For some time previous he had been suffering from an attack of pneumonia, and while out West an impetus was given to the attack by a cold which he received. He returned to the city last Saturday, and since then has been lying at his residence at Lage Forest, attended by careful physicians who have done everything that could be done to restore him to health. Mr. Farwell was much more comfortable yesterday than at any other fine since his return, and it is hoped and expected that his entire recovery is not far dissent.

Man's inhumanity to man was exemplified yesterday in the treatment of Henry Weinske, of No. 198 North and alle street. He was riding home with a "friend," and at the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue the vehicle in which he was collided with another. Weinske was thrown out, and his head struck the sidewalk, and he fell senseless into the gutter. His "friend" drove on toward the bridge. Several gentlemen noticed that Weinske was badly hurt, and carried him into the drug-store on the corner, under the Briggs House. A physician was called in, and the first question he asked was, "Have you any money!" Weinske is n was called in, and the first question he askwas, "Have you any money?" Weinske is
aboring-man, and had none. The doctor
of away without prescribing for him.
one one in the crowd
had collected suggested that the druggree the man a stimulant. His head was
ily cut, and he also complained of a pain in
spine. The druggist was backward about with a little only when a collection was taken up to pay for it. A hackman was then sent for to take Weinske home. He wanted \$1.50 for taking him half a mile,—three times what the law allows,—but was finally jewed down to \$1. Was there ever such an exhibition of avarice on the part of at least two people?

Dr. Herz and family, of San Francisco, are guests at the Tremont House.

Henry T. Williams, editor of the Pacific Tour-

A. H. Ward, General Agent of the New York & Eric Raulroad, is at the Sherman House. Stuart Robson, of the Crane & Robson Combination, is stopping at the Tremont House.

Ex.-Gov. Thaddeus C. Pound, M. C., of Chippewa Falls, Wia., is stopping at the Tremont. Clara Louise Kellogg and party are at the

Ex-Gov. Thad C. Pound and wife, of Chippe-wa Falls, Wis., are stopping at the Tremont The Hon. William D. Waliace, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, is at the Tremont House.

Miss Ella and Miss Carrie, daughters of Gov. Shelby M. Cuilom, are stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners hold a special meeting in this city at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Charles C. Hilton, of the Sherman House, has returned from an improving vacation of two weeks spent in the North.

The Hon. John H. Oberly, of Cairo, and the Hon. H. A. Chamberlin, Railroad and Ware-house Commissioners, are at the Tremont House.

J. D. Layng, General Manager, and C. D. Sorham, General Superintendent, of the Fort Wayne Railroad, are registered at the Grand

Not many weeks ago quite a sensation was produced in the South Side Police Court by Joe Sherwin striking Health-Commissioner De Wolf owar the arm with a cane. Sherwin was fined \$5. Ipsterday another such disorderly and disgraceful action took place in one of the South Side Justice's Courts, and the offender, or rather offenders, was not fined at all, it seems that Mr. James Winship, a lawer of some little reputation, and Mr. Cottell, the partner of O'Brien, were opposing counsel in a case before Justice Pollak. During the progress of the case Mr. Winship took occasion to tell Mr. Cottell that the words which he spoke were denuded even of the airy garments of veracity. In fact, he said "You lie." Mr. Cottell being a man of at least ordinary sensibility, took offense at the imputation, and, reaching across the table which separated them, gently—asy, forchly—caused his hand to come in contact with that particular organ of Mr. Winship's body from which issue all the honeyed words of wisdom, the sage advice to clients, the sussion which melts the jury to tears, etc., etc., and through which passes all that goes to build up the human organization of the same Winship. In vuicar parlance, he "hit him a smack in the mouth."

mused: "They ought not to do that thing here."

H. R. HONORE.

Only four or five of the creditors of H. H. Honore met at Register Hibbard's office yesterday morning, in response to the call for a meeting. Those who hold unsecured paper doubtless think it a waste of time to attempt to realize anything out of the estate. The claims represented were about \$50,000, and the bolders agreed among themselves to the appointment of R. E. Jenkins as Assignee. It was stated by one who seemed to be familiar with the facts that two years ago Mr. Honore did not owe a single doliar that was not well secured, yet to-day he had between \$200,000 and \$300,000 of unsecured debts, although he had made none within the last two years. This seeming inconsistency is explained by the fact that sundry holders of mortgages against Mr. Honore had forectosed and bid in the property at from one-fourth to one-half of the mortgage debt, thus reducing his indebtedness by the sum bid, but leaving this large amount of unsecured indebtedness still due. An effort will probably be made to set aside some of these sales. As soon as the can do so, Mr. Jenkins will make an investigation of the condition of the estate, and lay the result before the creditors.

A NEW GAVALEY COMPANY.

A NEW CAVALRY COMPANY.

A meeting of Maj. McNeill's (Company F Veteran Cavairy) was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. The object of the meeting was stated by Samuel J. Smith, Jr., who offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

mously adopted:

Wherkas, The members of late Company F,
Veteran Cavalry, having learned that a cavalry
regiment is in process of organization, to be commanded by Col. Sherer, and overtures having been
made to Maj. McNeill concerning the same, therefore, we, the members of the late company, desirous to join said regiment, where we believe we will
be heartily welcome.

Resolve. That admiring your conduct in the
hour of duty (the same being greatly cohanced by
your total aversion to notoriety), therefore request you to constitute the undersigned the
nucleus of such company as you may contempiate

A committee of them was then appointed to wait upon and present the above resolutions to Maj. McNeill, the company to meet pursuan

Maj. McNeilli, the company to meet pursuant to call.

Palmer House—J. Vilas. Wisconsin; William Blood, New York: Charles Storr, Michigan; J. B. Rice, Boston; W. R. E. Berth, New York; W. C. Busch, Cedar Rapids; A. M. L. Wasson, Cincinnati; J. O. Marshall, Pittsburg; F. W. Judson, St. Louis; E. A. Ferguson, Detroit. Sherman House—The Hon. Frank Jones, Fortsmouth, N. H.; A. N. Perley, Newburyport, Mass.; G. H. Hammond, Detroit; John Drew, Duluth; Levis O'Brien, Portland, Me.; the Hon. George Sanford, Crown Point, Ind.; A. J. Copper, Milwaukee; C. T. Spencer, St. Paul; A. H. Ward, New York; Daniel Atwood, Green Bay; E. A. Meacham, Prescott; Sig. Glovanni, New York... Grand Pacific—Horyt Sherman, Des Moines; E. F. Lieber, New York; W. M. Smith, Lexington, Ill.; J. D. Layng, Pittsburg; C. D. Gorbam, Fort Wayne; H. A. Hill, Boston; W., H. Davis, Cincinnati; William Mitchell and Thomas Wilson, Winona; Z. C. Collier, St. Louis; W. C. Van Horne, La Crosse; E. C. Homan, New York... Tremond House—C. T. Vincent, Davenport; E. B. Shaw, San Francisco; the Hon. H. H. Parks, Marquette; Eugene Shaw, Eau Claire; S. K. Stone, Keene, N. H.; A. S. Bates, Dayton, O.; Morris Rich, Colorado; S. M. Huston, Kentacky; the Hon. William Rager, Janesville; the Hon. J. W. Lusk, Reedsburg, Wis.; C. B. Foster, St. Paul; C. W. Beggs, Elk Point, D. T.; C. D. Dorman, Omaha... The Commercial—N. W. Edgar, Jackson; J. V. Allen, New Orleans; the Hon. O. H. Miner, Springfield; G. B. Ames, Selvidere; W. W. Wstson, Momence; J. F. Trowell, Green Bay.

Mr. Hirsch, of the Engineering Department, has completed the plans for the laying out of walks in the Lake-Front Park from Jackson street to Eldridge court, and work on the improvement will be commenced to-day. The walks will be laid so as to connect with the streets and allow of passage in almost every direction therefrom. All the special policemen who served in the late riot are required before they draw their pay to make an affidavit they have returned to the city all the public property that was intrusted to their care. By far the greater portion of the specials have been paid, and not one of them has refused to sign the affidavit. There are still itô revolvers missing, and the question is, what has become of them?

THE CONTESTED ELECTION. ART. THE PRIVATE EXHIBITION OF PICTURES at the Exposition Building last evening was at

necessary few who always make it a point to detect flaws and do more or less private and pub-tic grumbling, went away satisfied that the art gallery this year is a decided success. There gallery this year is a decided success. There were not toward the bridge. Several gentlemoticed that Weinske was badly hurt, carried him into the drug-store on orner, under the Briggs House. A physiwas called in, and the first question be askas, "Have you any money?" Weinske is oring-man, and had none. The doctor away without prescribing for nim. some one in the crowd a had collected suggested that the drug-the man a stimulant. His head was cut, and he also complained of a pain in pine. The druggist was backward about g away brandy, and was induced to part.

a little only when a collection was the contract of the branch of the copporation of the contract of the composition of the contract of t

all of whom, with the possible exception of the

or course those of the 700 invited people who were fortunate enough to be present last evening were highly delighted at the opportunity to view the pictures without the usual rush attending a visit to the gallery when the Exposition is in full blast. As it was, there were just enough present to bring out the social features of the gathering and make it thoroughly enjoyable to all participants. The visitors began to arrive at about 8 o'clock, the majority remaining until shortly after 10 o'clock, when a general exodus began to take place.

Among the many distinguished people present on this enjoyable occasion were Dr. John Wilson, American Consul at Belgium; Gen. and Mrs. P. H. Sheridan; Col. Michael Sheridan; Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Scammon; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Thompson; Dr. R. B. Bogue; Dr. Thomas Bevan; United States Sub-Treasurer Frank Gilbert; Mr. A. M. Turner; Dr. Charles G. Smith; Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Newton; Col. Frank A. Eastman; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Peet; the Hon. and Mrs. R. Usssell Jones and Miss Lizzie Jones; the Hon. B. H. Campbell, Mrs. Gen. O. E. Babcock, and the Misses Campbell; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Peabody; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wenston; Mr. L. Z. Leiter; Mr. J. H. Dole; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Peabody; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wenston; Mr. L. Z. Leiter; Mr. J. H. Dole; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Peabody; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Waite; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Breakey; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Stickney; the Hon. W. K. Sullivan; the Hon. Arthur Dixon; the Miss Langs, Miss McFarlan, and Miss Cowan; Mr. William H. Floyd, St. Joe, Mo.; Dr. and Mrs. B. Shaw; Miss Shaw; Miss J. Evs Ransom, Baltimore; Mrs. S. K. Yeatman, Cincinnati; Mr. Frank R. Green; Mr. E. C. Larned; Mr. John Crerar; Ms. S. K. Yeatman, Cincinnati; Mr. Frank R. Green; Mr. E. C. Cavaroe, Jr.; Mr. C. A. Gregory; Dr. and Mrs. St. John; and others.

THE WORKINGMEN.

CAPTURED AGAIN.

One by one the various workingmen clubs are captured by the Communists, and there is no captured by the Communists, and there is no longer any doubt that these men will run the workingmen in the coming campaign for the purpose of furthering their own selfish ends. Mr. Philip Van Patten, the Secretary of the Illinois Communists, is doing the work with consummate ability and skill. He is charged by the Workingmen's party of America with the task of organizing the workingmen is Chicago. summate ability and skill. He is charged by the Workingmen's party of America with the task of organizing the workingmen in Chicago, and no better man could have been selected. He is young, energetic, an earnest and fair talker, and as thoroughly imbued with Communism as was any of those who disgraced Paris a few years ago. The Eighteenth Ward was neatly taken into tow by the wily Van Patten last evening. The meeting was held at Klare's Hall. Si North Clark street, and, though there were not over thirty persons present, the ceremonies were gone through with in due shape. Mr. Van Patten called the meeting to order, and stated its object. Mr. D. W. Fuller was then elected Chairman, and Mr. Van Patten Secretary.

Mr. Van Patten roce to explain that a preliminary meeting had been held last Thursday, and a number of persons had subscribed their names to the Workingmen's platform. He did not intend to force the principles of the Communist platform upon the workingmen without having them properly analyzed and discussed. They must unite and organizabe before discussing principles. A committee of three was appointed to draw up by-laws, by which the business of the Club shall be regulated.

Mr. Crowley suggested that the organization of the ward club be postponed until a larger assembly be gotten together.

Van Patten and Fuller thought there was enough present to effect an organization.

MR. VAN PATTEN

took the stand and explained the issue for which they were batting. The workingmen, he said, held a mass-meeting on Market Square a short time ago and adopted a blatform. Here he read the Communists' decisration of principles adopted at that meeting, and published at that time in Tab Taisuwa. There was something in these decisrations, he went on to say, on which they could go shead and work until the Convention, which would be held in Turner-

ing them all down, it means that in 1846 he served with the veterans in the Mexican War in the Fifth Illinois Infantry. He proposes to carry the badge in his pocket until after election at least.

tion at least.

The Coroner is to have a little resurrection party this morning at Calvary Cenetery. During the days of the riot one John Morsey, a resident of the Stock-Yard surroundings, died and was buried. At the time it was reported that he had come to his death from wounds received as a rioter, or vice versa; in any way, that his death was the result of the riot, and on this supposition he was buried. Now it appears that the cause of his death was far different, and that several persons are under arrest for the killing. The story goes that he was killed in a saloon melee by being struck over the head by a pop-bottle, and the Coroner expects to discover the facts to day by resurrecting the remains, which have been under ground several weeks.

Walker and Sexton got into a nice little squab-

Hall next Saturday night, adopted a new platiform. They ought not to be scared by the howings of the capitalists' press about Communists and Communism. The right of the people to be sovereign industrially as well as politically was all there was in Communism. He did not blame the capitalists for fighting them. They could not very well do otherwise. The workingmen, however, did not mean to destroy property or interfere with the possessions of others. All they meant to do now was to work a revolution by peaceful means, and make such laws as would enable the workingmen to enjoy the fruits of their own labors. If this Government was not reformed within the next four years, this country would become a monarchy. He cited a number of examples to prove this assertion, and among others the hospitality with which the English had treated ex-President Grant. Grant was no better than any other citizen of the United States, and the honors bestowed upon him were nothing more nor leas than an insult to the whole sation. They must show the people of the country that the workingmen were not the low, vulgar rascals the infamous press was trying to make them out. They must steer clear of all political alliances, and nominate none but men from their own ranks. If any of these men proved recreant afterwards, they must be fixed. Cook County must be made too hot for them. The principal aim of the capitalists so far had been too keep the workingmen divided. Thus they had managed to keep up two parties, the Kepublican and Democratic. The workingmen were divided between the two, but the capitalists were a unit in running both. This state of affairs must be changed, wceks.

Walker and Sexton got into a nice little squabble yesterday on the Court-House work. At an early hour Walker sent two gangs of his overworked and under-paid employes to tear up the roadway leading from Randolph to Washington street. The men commenced their work at either end, leaving a team in the centre delivering material for the dome. Sexton discovered the trouble in time to remedy it, but this is only a hint of what is likely to occur. The belligerents hate one another with a deadly hate, and if they should be found throwing stones at one another at an early day no ogeneed be astonished. Walker claims that the roadway belongs to him, that be paid Harms for it, etc., and Sexton fakes a contrary view. The end is not yet, and may be more serious than Sexton anticipates.

Minor arrests: Louisa Smith, larceny of a watch from Richard Weis, a guest at the American Hotel; John Jacobs and Adelaine Ortwein, arceny of a clock from Dora Washington, of No. 210 West Randolph street. "Foxy" Whalen was before Justice Foote

were divided between the two, but 'he capitalists were a unit in running both. This state of affairs must be changed, and if the capitalists were wise they would get out from under, and not oppose the united workingmen any longer. The aristocratic vipers of France once had their heads taken off by the guillotine for opposing the workingmen, and the aristocratic vipers of this country might share the same fate.

At the conclusion of Mr. Van Patten's harange a number of disgusted workingmen left the hail, and one of them; a Mr. Crowley, said that he would no longer have anything to do with a party that advocated such principles as he had heard that evening. Those that remained signed their names to the roll, and after several more speeches an adjournment was had. resterday on a change of venue from the South Side Police Court, and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500 for stealing a suit of clothes from No. 180 Clark street. Clothes from No. 180 Clark street.

Officer Little yesterday arrested and locked up in the Chicago Avenue Station a thief named Robert Williams. Upon the 17th inst. Williams and another thief eutered the saloon of Ben Anderson, on Chicago avenue, and made off with a quantity of cigars and liquors. The officer espied them coming out, and fired upon them, and yesterday when he recovered a portion of the goods a cigar box was found perforated with a bullet,—a pretty close call for the thief.

A boy's thoughtless passion frequently results in murder, and very often the boy is fathe to the man in planning and executing the murderous attack. A boyish quarrel yesteriay noon in the vicinity of No. 47 Crosby street. noon in the vicinity of No. 47 Crosby street—
the residence of the injured boy,—resulted in a
y-year old boy numed Henry Neise striking his
antagonist upon the forehead with a brick,
slightly fracturing the skull, and
causing a contasion which Dr. Hessert says
may prove Itali. Paul Dragorius, sabout the
same age as Neise, the son of an Italian vender,
had disputed Neise's conduct in play. Blows
followed, and young Neise, watching a Iavoraable opportunity when his antagonist was not
looking, threw the brick at him full force. He
then ran away, and has thus far eluded capture.

looking, threw the brick at him full force. He then ran away, and has thus far eluded capture. David McAuley died at an early hour yesterday morning at No. 1433 Prairie avenue, and, inasmuch as he had been disabled since Saturday might, after having had a fight with another actor named George Radeliffe, there are those who claim that Radeliffe Killed him. The physician who attended him is willing to give no opinion, however, until the post-mortem examination shall have been held, and acknowledges that the patient was out of health before the assault. The statements made by those who witnessed the affair are sufficient to exouerate Radeliffe. McAuley began the assault, and was badly beaten by Radeliffe, the worst injury being a wound with a heavy cane on the back of the head. After the fight was over McAuley is said to have sneaked up on Radeliffe, and smashed a bottle over his head. McAuley is not widely known in the profession, having been in the variety line. He had a reputation for combativeness, and has several times been arrested for disorderly conduct in theatres during the blay. Radeliffe, on the other hand, stands well in the profession, and high in the Order of Elks. It was reported that he had jumped town last night, but this is probably not true, for he is known all over the country, and could easily be captured. The post-mortem examination and inquest will be held to-day.

members were breach. They appointed a com-mittee of two from each company to walt upon the Board at their next regular meeting and get a definite answer from them. One or two of the companies threaten to desband unless they are companies threaten to desband unless they are allowed some recompence for their duties. As the appropriation for the year has been made it is hard to see how the Board can do anything in the matter, but, as they have a way of taking from one fund to supply a deficiency in another, perhaps they can overcome the difficulty. The men claim that, as they are often docked a quarter of a day by being absent from their work and frequently spoil a suit of clothes, they should be paid some sum for each fire they attend. attend.

The Board of Trustees meet Saturday after-

one of the Sixth Precinct judges, testified that all was quiet there on election.

Peter Kane said that Mike Corcoran came to him and asked him to do croosed work for Hildreth. He saw gangs of desperadoes come to the bolls and try to vote. Two of them gave their residence in the house where Kane lived. He challenged them, but the judges wanted to receive their votes anyhow. John Riordan also testified as to Burns' character. Altogether 300 pages of evidence were taken, and the testimony closed. W. S. Brackett, Riordan's attorney, made a lengthy review of the testimony and quoted considerable law on the subject of elections, showing that buildozing was practiced by Hildreth and his mob in the Seventh Ward, which prevented a fair expression of the voice of the people. J. H. Hildreth, in his own behalf, also spoke, when the Committee adjourned. Record of Judgments, New Suits, Notices Next Monday is the first day of the September term of the Superior Court, and Wednesday next will be default day. Judge Gary will begin the call of calendar No. 1 where he left off previous to vacation, at No. 415. The fol-lowing is the first day's call, including the first twenty cases on the calendar: No. 415, Cusen vs. Munger; 416, Same vs. Same; 417, Swinburne vs. Same; 418, Rigney vs. Same; 419, Murray vs. Same; 420, Yeali vs. Same; 421, Piper vs. Same; 430, Bassett vs. Hatch; 431, McDonald vs. Same; 432, Jennings

vs. Same: 489, McQueen vs. Same; 498, Sexton

Judge Jameson will call calendar No. 2, con-

The Clerk of the Circuit Court wishes the lawyer or party who has the files in the case of Wagner vs. Gaubert, general number 23,103, to return them to the court at once.

A special meeting of the Chicago Union Veteran Club will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at their rooms in the Grand Pacific Hotel. A full attendance of the membership is desired. vs. Same; 433, Pearson vs. Same; 435, Jennings vs. Same; 436, Pearson vs. Same; 435, Walsh vs. Same; 436, Thompson vs. Same; 435, Mur-ray vs. Hull; 456, Dalton vs. Same; 466, Row-land vs. Same; 467, Burnett vs. Same; 468, Rom-A meeting for the organization of a colony to settle in Dickinson County, Kansas, will be held at Occidental Hall, 431 West Madison street, this evening. Parties interested are invited to vs. Same.

Judge Jameson will call calendar No. 2, consisting of ante-fire and passed cases. The following comprises the first day's call; 862, a, Quinn vs. Tug-boat Watson; 863, a, Same vs. Tugboat Johnson; 3,516, a, Jameson vs. Clary; 4.019, a, Decatur vs. City; 3, Kromberg vs. Stein; 5, McDermid vs. O'Brien; 6½, Wilmarth vs. M. D. F. Co.; 7, McCausland vs. Pirie; 8, Wilson vs. Gates; 16, Noyes vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; 23¼, Sokup vs. Francy; 31, Dickinson vs. M. D. F. Co.; 42, Watt vs. Hibernian Insurance Company; 68, Schureman vs. Home National Fire-Insurance Company; 73, Chicago Marble Manufacturing Company vs. Bollvin; 82, Montague vs. Pierce; 87, City vs. Wright; 94, Hale vs. Billings; 99, Bushnell vs. Rolden; 101, Culver vs. Kelly. Divolices.

Louise Munique filed her bill yesterday charging her husband, Francis Alexander Munique, with adultery, and asking for a differce.

Norice.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court wishes the

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Ladies' Flower Mission meets this morn-

The Germania Maennerchor Society will give a

grand vocal and instrumental concert at Lin-

ing at No. 65 Washington street.

THE CITY-HALL.

death from that disease were reported at the Health Office yesterday.

bridge was yesterday awarded to Conro, Carkin & Co., the lowest bidders.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1,737 from the City Collector, \$2,475 from the Water Department, and \$900 from the Comp-

The Mayor yesterday issued orders for the enforcement of the ordinance passed July 12, prohibiting the herding of cattle within bound limits. The pound-keepers are instructed to see to the enforcement of the measure.

The falling of a large patch of plastering in one of the halls of the city building yesterday afternoon led the employes to wish that the new Court-House was finished. The present one is dirty, uncomfortable, and unsafe.

The Knowles Steam Pump Company, at the time of the riot, let the city take four pumps to be put on tugs and used in the case of fire in the shipping on the river. There was no thought out that the offer was gratuitous, and now the aforesaid Company presents a bill for something like \$600.

what has become of them?

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Council Election Committee listened patients last evening to some further evidence in the Hildreth-Riordan Seventh Ward election case, in the City-Clerk's office in the City-Hall, with Ald. Seaton as Chairman. Hildreth, Riordan, Mike Balley, and a large crowd of Seventh Warders were present. The principal witness was Mike Corcoran, who denied the statement that he had offered \$10 to one William Lydston to go away from bome, and thus give him a chance to get in his work.

Phillip Upton testified that the thirty-five or the ty-six city votes in the town-box were

Gardner.

John P. Ford testified that Mike Corcoran told him that he was going to beat Hildreth if he could. Ford is one of Hildreth's friends. He had assisted him in business. Burns had told him that he had arranged with Riordan to du crooked work at the polls. Patrick Kelley, one of the Sixth Precinct judges, testified that all was quiet there on election.

The Comptroller yesterday redee

attend.

The regular meeting of the Mexican War Veteran Association will be held Thursday, at 8p. m. sharp, at the club-room of the Sherman House as business of importance is to be

A meeting of Company A, Fourth Ward Battalion, will be held at No. 1379 Prairie avenue this evening at balf-past 7 o'clock. A full attendance of the members of the Company is desired, as also the presence of all those who desire to join.

All members of the Eighth Lilinois Cavalry resident in Chicago and vicinity are requested to meet at the Club-Room, Palmer House, Thursday, at 12 m., sharp, to make arrangements for the annual reurion, which will occur on the 18th of September.

on the 18th of September.

The Englewood Presbyterian Church and Sabbath-school hold their annual picnic at Lake Bluff Thursday. Chicagoans can take the train at the Madison street depot at 10 o'clock, or at the Northwestern Railroad Depot, corner Kinzie and Canal streets, at 10:10 o'clock sharp. Fare, round trip, \$1; children, 50 cents.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The County Collector sold delinquent pro The first strike on the Court-House work or

curred yesterday. Sexton's laborers struck for higher wages, and masonry work was suspended on account thereof. on account thereof.

Commissioner Carroll yesterday scrutinized the indictment against him by the last special Grand Jury for the first time, and, finding nothing in it about a certain cow trade, concluded to abandon his trip to the old country and become a candidate for re-election.

a candidate for re-election.

For some time those at work about the Court-House square have noticed the waving of a handkerchief from a Clark street window, and that as often one of the Superintendents has has a sudden call away. The Superintendents disagree as to what the signal means, and also as to who answers ft.

Commissioner Holden yesterday received a highly-ornamented bronze badge from Washington, which he cherishes above everything, even edice. It is all, of inscriptions, and, boil-

made to advertise the bankrupts' stock for sale in This Tribung, Times, and Inter-Occun.

In the matter of Paul Reichert, Everest Stock was ordered to turn over nine barrels of whisky to the Assignee, who was to sell them at private sale and pay Stock \$400 out of the proceeds.

Almon Kidder was appointed Provisional Assignee of John Barnes.

The proceedings against Charles E. Cook were dismissed for failure to pay certain costs. Archibald Campbell was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Sept. 28.

In the case of Walter Clarke an injunction was issued restraining W. B. Rogers & Co. from levying on the bankrupt's property until further notice.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Henry H. Honore.

Luther W. McConnell was elected Assignee of Louis Roman.

The election of an Assignee for J. H. C. Bruhns was continued to Aug. 30.

A first dividend of 17 per cent was yesterday declared in the estate of W. C. Deakman. About 5 per cent more will probably be realized.

An Assignee will be chosen for Daniel Bogle at 90 a. m. to-day, and for Lewis Thorne at 11

alized.

An Assignee will be chosen for Daniel Bogle at 10 a. m. to-day, and for Lewis Thorne at 11

The first dividend meeting in the case of Fletcher & Burch is set for 2 p. m.

Mary C. Dobbins began a suit for \$1,000 against the South Park Commissioners. Edward C. Stanley began a suit in debt against George H. Standart, Henry G. Bemis, and Worthington Murray, claiming \$2,000 damages. W. H. Drake sued Mary Ann Schall for

\$1,000.

\$1,000.

James B. Cahill began a suit against James H.

Shannon and Edward W. Canneld to recover
\$1,000 damages for an alleged breach of cove-

nant.

Charles Sheer brought sult for \$3,000 against the West Chicago Alcohol Works.

Emil Dietzsen, for the use of A. D. Loom's and Chauncey Davis, began a sult in debt for \$2,000 damages against Sarah M. Jones and W. H. Byford, and another for \$1,000 against the same parties.

H. Byford, and another for \$1,000 against the same parties.

5. H. Jones sued Thomas R. Armstrong for \$2,000.

O. & W. Guthrie commenced a suit against Sidney W. Sea, to recover \$5,000.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Seth Lewis va. Peter Ragor, \$259. 24.—France E. Wales vs. Daniel W. and Lucy M. Mills and John N. Masson, \$320. 60.—Charles S. Child vs. Albert E. and James McKinney, \$121. 87.—Fannie Thomas vs. Same, \$121. 87.—Same vs. Same, \$121. 87.—Isaac N. Stoddard vs. Frederick J. Shorman and M. B. Allon, \$110. 25.—Charles S. Child vs. Albert E. and James McKinney, \$121. 87.—Willard A. Smith vs. Harry C. McNelli, \$17, 677.—Thomas Dowling vs. John S. and Catherine Henry, \$200. 31.

JUDGE GARY—Frank Thoma, use H. Weiler et al., vs. Nicholas Johann, \$63. 55.

CIRCUT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Klaus Roenns vs. Friff and Mins Allies. \$356. Frift and Mina Allen, \$350.

EGYPTIAN ART.

upposed Discovery of a Remarkable Egyptian Antiquity in Rome.

A remarkable study of an Egyptian antiquity

in Rome has just appeared in the latest number of the Archeological Bulletin of Rome, written by the distinguisher reach archeologist, F. Le Normann. He think he has discovered one of the rarest existing Egyptian sculptures in the gallery of the Ludovisi villa, which occupies the ites of the ancient gardens of Saliust. When the land of the Pharaohs fell into the power of the products of Egyptian art to Italy as orna ments of the houses, villas, and palaces. The Egyptian workmen wrought the hardest substances with wonderful skill, their art present ing peculiar characteristics derived from the traditions of ages long past. Greek and Roman travelers made the tour of Egypt to visit the wonderful temples of Thebes and Memphis, and left their names cut on those ancient mo ments, where they may still be seen when not obliterated by modern travelers. On their return they brought with them such objects as return they brought with them such objects as they could conveniently carry as curiosities, and these are now found in almost every part of the Roman Empire when excavations are made. It was this admiration of Egyptian articles which induced the Roman Emperors to transport the enormous obclisks to Rome at great expense, sometimes building ships expressly for that purpose. The snip built by Caligula is said by Pliny to have been nearly as long as the left side of the port of Ostia. The Emperors even ordered some obclisks to be made in imitation of the antiques, and one of these, dedicated by Hadrian and Sabina to their beloved Authous, who was drowned in the Nile, still exists on the

little pictorial skill, by Roman artists. But the attractions of the shrine were increased by some statue or column of real Egyptian workmanship, the hieroglyphics of which were as great a mystery to the priest as to the people. Thus, as time passed and these temples feil into ruins, many objects of rare Egyptian workmanship were buried in the soil. The rich Museum of the Vatican is almost entirely formed of objects found in Rome, the fashiou then existing explaining their presence here.

Among the rarest of these objects found in Rome is a bust which has formed part of the Ludovist collection from its beginning. Bome is indebted to a foreigner for having discovered the value of this important relic, which has beretoiore been neglected, it being the only one of its kind in Europe, and until a few years ago the only one which had been discovered. As there was no other bust with a similar type of features and arrangement of the hair with which to compare it, its value was not recognized. Fifteen years ago a stir was made in the scientific world by the discovery in Egypt of sphinness and sculptured groups belonging to the age of the Shepberd Kings. These had previously been supposed to be barbarians, during whose r...m all the arts and sciences were destroyed. They game from Asia, and, like the hordes of Attla, conquered the country and established themselves here. One of these Kings, Apepl, is supposed to be the one under whom Joseph was Prime Minister. He erected a temple to the god Suketh at Tanis, his capital, in opposition to Osiris, the national divinity of the Egyptians. This temple, like all those of the lirst order, was ornamented by an avenue of sphinxes, four of which were found at Tanis by Signor Mariette Bey. Tiege bear the name of Apepl, and instead of the usual mode of dressing the hair, have it arranged in surieur curle, eight behind and four on either a died of the lare; the upper lip being shaved and the long beard with greater and the long bear of the supports this opinion as bow to be seen near

The Jews in Kurdistan.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against Wilson K. and Martha G. Nixon, J. A. Sleeper, and H. K. Whiton, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$6,000 on the N. ½ of Lot 16, 137 in the School Section Addition to Chicago. The Jews in Kurdistan.

London Speciator.

Kurdistan, a part of ancient Media, appears to be dotted all over with Jewish congregations, which claim a date of settlement in the country from the time of Erra. As becomes the descendants of such a long line of ancestry, the Jews of Kurdistan are extremely conservative in the practice of national and religious rites. The native Kurds are Mohammedians by religion, and the same harmonious relations which, with but few interruptions, have always existed between the followers of Mosea and Mohammed seem to be established here. Though merchandise and petty traffic are the principal means of livelihood among the Jews, yet not unfrequently, we are told, they become partners with the Kurds in agricultural speculations, such as the rearing of sheep and the cultivation of the fields. In such cases (i. c., the partnerships) the Jews supply the labor. The whole style of living, in its extreme simplicity, seems to transport one to an older and more primitive civilization. In some districts one is accounted passing rich on £10 of property. Education appears to be at a the N. ½ of Lot 16, 137 in the School Section Addition to Chicago.

Samuel C. Davis, of Boston, Mass., filed a bill against Joseph and Catherine Sherwin, Ceclin, Annie M., and Joseph J. Reid, Gallup & Peabody, Trustees, E. A. Small, Trustee, F. C. Ingalls, successor in trust, J. C. Hilton, David A. Gage, J. T. Stafford, Assignee, Joseph Cahill, William Waller, E. G. Runals, and Lyman Baird to foreclose a trust-deed for \$40,000 on Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in the South Branch Addition to Chicago.

BANKEUPTCT MATTERS. Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in the South Branch Addition to Chicago.

C. B. Bouton was yesterday appointed Provisional Assignee of the Brown & Van_Arsdale Manufacturing Company.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued to A. B. Whitcomb, Charles E. Cropsey, W. D. Forbes, Henry Hanson, P. J. Awell, Issac E. Hirsch, Louis Wurzburger, Moces Prank, and Morris and Marcus Fichtenberg,
A composition meeting will be held Sept. 10 in the case of C. L. Rice & Co.

In the case of Hilger & Faxon, an order was

THE SPIRITUAL TELESCOPE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Ang. 28.—A poor but enterprising genius, published a prospectus of the Central Monitor, last week, under the heading of "Spiritual Tellescope." Being a neighbor of Dr. Gregory, the editor, compositor, printer, and publisher of said sheet, I called in for a copy of the second issue, for which all the persons in publisher of said sheet, I called in for a copy of the second issue, for which all the persons in our building had been anxiously looking forward. It was then that the Doctor complained of misrepresentation by a bondholder of The Chicago fairbury. He says in the first place, that your reporter said he was a printer, whereas it now appears he's nothing but a bondholder." "If he had have told me," said the editor, "what he was, I could have explained things so he could have took 'em down right." He also says that he has been in the publishing profession since last winter's a twelvemonth, not since last winter, and hastly, that he, the editor of the Monitor, did not have in the corner of his room an old pair of leather boots, it was simply an old piece of black oil-cloth, I think he said. And I tell you sir, as I assured the Doctor at the time, that if the gentleman hasu't a pair of old boots it is a gross misrepresentation to affirm that he has. Yours respectfully,

BURNETT'S COLOGNE. Burnett's Cologne received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It is filled in elegant

bottles, and is for sale by all first-class grocers and NETT & Co., BOSTON—GENTLEMEN: Our sales in your Cologue are steadily increasing. Its superior quality has won for it many admirers, who with us pronounce it for real freshness and delicacy equal, if not superior, to any foreign Cologue.

ROSSWOOD BROTHERS.

THEODORE THOMAS TO DECKER BROS. Your planes are, in every respect, superior in-struments. Their tone is pure, rich, brilliant, very distinct, and of an entirely musical character. Their workmanabip is of the very best. They are Their workmanship is of the very best. They are unsurpassed by any other pianofortes that I have ever seen. STORY & CAMP, general agents, 211

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT.
Splendid upright, square, and grand planos,
Burdett and other organs, at lowest rates. Lyon
& Healy, State and Monroe streets.

All the magazine editors are seeking to surpass each other. The conductors of the Allantic, Harper's, Appletons', and Scribner's are continually on the qui size to get the most attractive matter. But Andrews' Bazar solves the question instanter, though published at the low price of \$1. It has the most sparkling writers, both at home and abroad, who furnish "a feast of reason and a flow of soul" to their readers. To cover all the sides of human interest, it gives a superb fashion departof soul" to their readers. To cover all the side human interest, it gives a superb fashion dep-ment, not to be surpassed in Paris or Berlin. It ladies get all the latest things in matters of dr. The magazine is making a stir, and Cincinnat becoming quite an entrepot of fashion therefor New York must look to its namels.

SAYERS-SHERWOOD-In Chicago, Auc. 27, at the residence of C. B. Ingalis, 15½ North Statest., by the Rev. C. H. Remington, Mr. B. W. Sayers, of Chicago, and Miss Hettie A. Sherwood, formerly of Meadville, Pa.

attend.

2 Oswego (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GRAY-Aug. 28, at the residence of Daniel H.

Hale, 401 West Washington-st., J. Franklin Gray,
aged 21 years.

Funeral at the house Wednesday, 20th, at 11

Funeral at the house Wednesday, 20th, at 11 o'clock.

27 St. Johns papers please copy.

BRANNOCK—Aug. 27, Miss Katie Brannock.
Funeral at 10:30 to-day (Wednesday) at St. Jaristh's Church, and thence by cars to Calvary at 1 o'clock.

OWENS—Monday, Aug. 27, Willie C., son of Robert and Tens Owens.
Funeral from No. 352 West Monroe-st. Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

BARNES—On Tuesday, Aug. 28, at 7 p. m., Simeon DeWitt Barnes.
Funeral at the resudence of T. Cogwell, Esq., 711 West Madison-st., Thursday, at 8 o'clock a. m. Remains to be taken to Morris, Ill., for interment. Friends will please attend without further notice.

the Hildreth-Riordan Seventh Ward election case, in the City-Clerk's office in the City-Hall, with Ald. Seaton as Chairman. Hildreth, Riordan Mike Bailey, and a large crowd of Seventh Warders were present. The principal witness was Mike Corcoran, who denied the statement that he had offered \$10 to one William Lydston to go away from bome, and thus give him a chance to get in his work.

Phillip Upton testified that the thirty-five or the burned up. About twenty-five were for Riordan, five or six for Hildreth, and the rest for Gardner.

John P. Ford testified that Mike Corcoran.

The Many Who Are Suffering

Many Who Are Suffering

Many Who Are Suffering

Many Who Are Suffering

From the effects of the warm weather, and are dePrincian Hills.

The worship of Egyptian divinities, which extended through the homan Empire, so that almost every city has its temple to Isis and Osiria,
caused the admiration for Egyptian articles to increase. The walls of these temples were or increased by some teitre deliberation of the shrine were increased by some tended through the homan Empire, so that almost every city has its temple to Isis and Osiria,
caused the admiration for Egyptian articles to increase. The walls of these temples were or
mannented in the Egyptian style, but often with
ittle pictorial sixii, by Roman artists. But the
attractions of the shrine were increased by some
the danother meeting Monday evening at the
Englewood hose-bouse expecting to meet the
members of the Board, but only two of the
members of the Board, but only two of the
members were present. They appointed a comtaining the juices of easy medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intexicating cap. The nourishing and the life-suporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men, have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wine-glassful of Sea Weed Tonic, taken after meals, will strengthen the stomach and create an investite for glassful of Sea Weed Tonic, taken after meals, will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

261, 262, 263 Broadway. ORGANIZED 1850 ASSETS, \$4,827,176.52

SURPLUS, \$820,000 EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY SSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS **ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

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CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union-expressed to all parts. La sad apward at 25, 40, 60¢ per B. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. HAIR GOODS.



B.T.BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the tollet is a good article of Soan, but to procure it is not always and eavy matter. Many of the most expensive Suspa in the mar-ket are made from coarse and deletorious materials and kee are made from coarse and deletorious mat their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume conceal the most repulsive impurities. The e recently made public regarding this subject tively startling, and deserve serious cous Scented Soaps are now known to be extrem tionable, emecuacy and indusing aches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the acenting of coops his business; are recedity declared that persons encauged in this comployment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Tolict Soap is at last obvirted, however, thanks the the rolet Soap is at last obvirted, however, thanks of the enterprise and chemical skill of the price and onable, especially if applied to the head; injuri-ir, irritating the scale, and inducing severe

distry. T. Banarr's locker Soap" is the trade-by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated for application to the delicate stim of infants, chils and ladies, it is altogether unequated in its em-properties. The Soap is not perfumed, the ingre-being of such absolute purity as to require no aid-ciemistry to disguise inferior materials. The mos-ined tasie considers the absence of artificial per-

B. T. BABBITT. New York City.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. WENDESDAY, 29th, TRADE SALE White and Granite Ware,

Table Cutlery, Plated and Hardware, Carpets, Oll Cloths, &c., At our Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-ar, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctra. BUTTERS' THURSDAY TRADE SALE

ORY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING Shirts, and Drawers, Cardigans, Wool Hosiery, &c., THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 9:30 o'clock, at the on-st.

2. Merchants will always find salable goods at these sales. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctn.

500 dozen Gloves and Gauntleta FULL LINE HATS AND CAPS,
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 23, at our cales
118 & 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

DIAMONDS. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. Gold Neck, Guard, Vest and Opera Chains, Gold Rings, Pins, Studs, Lockets, and Crosses, Valuable Diamond Cross, Silver-Plated Ware, &c., at Store NO. 72 STATE-ST., near Randolph, THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By GEO. P. GONE & CO.,

Our Second Fall Trade Sale Boots, Shoes & Slippers WILL BR HELD

WEDNESDAY, Ang. 29, at 9:30 a. m., Prompt, and to which we call the careful attention of city and country merchants. This sale, like the opening, will be complete in all lines, PARTICULARLY of THOSE CUSTOM and CITY-MADE GOODS that we have sold so largely the past five years.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 standoupt-st. A. LIPMAN, PAWNBROKER,

WILL SELL AT OUR STORES, Nos. 78 and 80 Randolph-st., Wednesday Morning, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock.

An Immense Stock Unredeemed GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Diamonds, and Fine Jewelry, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By RADDIN & CLAPP, Extra Large Fall T. ade Sale Boots, Shoe's & Rubbers

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4. 3,000 CASES. 500 SAMPLES. Every lotively to be sold without the least reserve.
Sale to commence at 100 clock.
RADDIN & CLAPP, Auctions By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. We shall sell at 9:30 this a. m., NEW FURNITURE OF ALL GRADES. Parlor, Chamber, Library, Hall, Dining-room, and Office Furniture

The best line of CARPETS to be found in the city. Four SEWING MACHINES, one Wheeler & Wilson, two Weed (new), and one elegant Sings, folding top, has been used only two months.

Also a large lot of Second-hand Goods and General Merchandise. By JOHN C. PARRY,

276 East Madison-et. AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, at 10 a. m., of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, etc., etc.

HIRAM BRUSH, Auc - FINANCIAL.

Stock Subscription Books are now open, and remain open a few days at their Rooms, 16-Clark-st. A limited amount of \$10 shares are to

VOLUME EXPOSITION

Chicago

Aug. 29 to 0 The Great America

Visitors may le assurance teresting, mes ties, this Ex never been equ Continent ex Centonnial.

All persons, all young per sire to be up v ress of the see it without Admissionchildren unde cts. Open every

Sundays) from p. m. Saturd Excursions on

Our TEN PI COUNT ends Fr gust 31. Our 1 WINTER STO WOOLENS for now full and c Largest and Me

shown under on Continent. Price rything guaran DING HABITS WEDDING TO ty! SERVAN made to measur

Wabash-av., o ESTABLI OCEAN STE

AMERICA The only transallantic lines can Flag. Salling every Thu and Wednesday from Livers RED STA

Carrying the Belgian and University twelve days, alternated and NEW YORK, DIRECT as the arts in amounts to sait. W. F. LAWRENCE, Man STATE NEW YORK TO GLASGOW BELFAST, AND L

ANCHOR LINE VICTORIA. Sept. 11 a m. 12 VOXIA, sept. 8 6 a m. New York to Glasgow. Lobina, 855 to 850. Incern New York to south 12 LYSIA, ang. 25, 9 a m. Casina, \$55 to 87. Drafts issued for any anser Handle State 1 and 1 a

Great Western From New York to B OMERSET, Western. ... RAGO., Symons Cabin passage: \$70; Intelligent Ticken at favors ertificates, \$21. Apply \$ 67 Clark-\$1.

North Ger NATIONAL LINE CANADA, Aug. 89.3 p.1

Tickets at reduced rate ency. Orate for 21 an reland. Apply to P. B. CUNARD Salling three times a Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Clark and Rando ph-sus P. H. DU VERNET. WHITE S POOL. Apply as Comm

COUNTY OR Bought at highest rate !

GLEN PA WATKIN'S GLEN, N. Appointments Al. 'Bis shaysis of water GRATES A

Keep's Je